



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-164
Thursday
26 August 1993

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Equatorial Guinea

Opposition Accused of Plot To Assassinate President

AB2508194593 Paris AFP in French 1248 GMT 25 Aug 93

[Text] Libreville, 25 Aug 93 (AFP)—The Government of Equatorial Guinea has accused Andre Moses Mba Ada's Popular Union [UP] and Severo Moto Nsa's Progress Party of Guinea Bissau of hatching a plan to "physically eliminate" Head of State General Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo of Equatorial Guinea and several government members.

In a communique read over Malabo radio today, government spokesman Antonio Fernando Nve Ngu said that these "opposition parties," especially UP, had hatched a plan to first of all recruit soldiers led by Pedro Motu Mamiaga, an ex-army lieutenant and UP member. "These soldiers, currently in military custody, attempted breaking into the ammunitions depot of Ela Nguema Barracks (in Malabo) in order to cause an armed rebellion," the spokesman added. "Conscious of the gravity of his involvement in this affair, Pedro Motu Mamiaga, who was in possession of the operation plan, committed suicide," Nve Agu further stated. But corroborating sources contacted by telephone in Libreville indicated that Pedro Motu Mamiaga died of torture in a Malabo police station. "With regard to UP, the government has documents which do not leave any room for doubt about a plan to physically eliminate the president and several members of government and state institutions," Nve Ngu continued, without giving further details.

The government, while affirming that the "democratic process is on course and will take its normal course," appealed to the people to "remain calm" and invited them to go about their normal duties.

Zaire

Opposition, Presidential Group Continue Discussions

AB2508231093 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 1800 GMT 25 Aug 93

[Text] Preparatory discussions for negotiations among Zairians are continuing at the People's Palace. Until now, however, nothing really new has come up in these discussions, in which delegates of the presidential group have come face to face with the opposition. On this fifth day of negotiations, the participants were still discussing the establishment of a group of moderators. It must also be noted that the timetable set up by the delegates themselves does not seem to be adhered to. The sessions,

which were supposed to have ended at 1600, as initially announced, dragged on until after 1900. It was admitted today that there are disagreements between the two sides, but also agreements—probably encouraging ones. Emmanuel Limbala Lokinga has a report on that:

[Lokinga] There were two items on the agenda for the fifth day of preparatory discussions. First, the report on the 24 August meeting was examined, some changes were made to it, and it was adopted. The two delegations then discussed the issue of moderators, the principle of which was discussed and adopted on 23 August. Kamanda wa Kamanda has the details:

[Kamanda] The two delegations agreed to take stock at this stage of the first four days of the negotiations and to [word indistinct] a report. First, issues on which they agreed and issues on which they disagreed. There are three issues on which the two delegations agree at the moment: First, they have agreed on an accord in principle on reaching a happy ending by respecting commitments agreed upon. Second, they have agreed on an accord in principle of punctual moderation, and third, an accord in principle of the group of moderators, who will organize their work freely. There are three issues of disagreement on the accords. First, the two sides disagree on the number and role of the moderators. Second, the principle of representation by the two sides, and third, the appointment of neutral moderators. Finally, the two delegations have reaffirmed their willingness to continue and succeed in the best interest of our people. The next session of the political discussions is scheduled for 1000 GMT on 27 August at the People's Palace.

What Kamanda wa Kamanda has just said was confirmed right away by (Wenge Lingema):

[Begin (Wenge) recording] I cannot but confirm what Kamanda has just stated. Our next session will definitely take place on 27 August. [end recording]

As can be seen, things have been moving rather slowly after five days of deliberations. The underlying problems regarding the number and role of moderators and the representation by the two groups and the appointment of a neutral moderators still remain. The spokespersons [words indistinct] on these various points. It is difficult at the moment to know what the delegates think of all these issues. The stumbling block may well be the appointment of neutral moderators—the point on which they must agree before the negotiations can take off. It must, however, be noted that the presidential group and the opposition are determined to go all the way and not fail. In this regard, the discussions have been adjourned for 24 hours so that the two sides can hold further consultations in order to find a solution.

Kenya

President Says Multiparty System Creates Disunity

EA2508231593 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 25 Aug 93

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today said that the introduction of multipartyism in Kenya had engendered disunity and created a situation whereby even some civil servants were undermining the government. He said such civil servants were engaged in malpractices like corruption and failed to serve wananchi [citizens] effectively, hence creating the impression that the government was not responsive to the people's needs. President Moi said Kenya had adopted a multiparty political system, aware of its implications on national unity, but wondered why donors were now castigating for problems arising from multipartyism. President Moi was speaking at Taveta grounds in Taita-Taveta District during a public rally.

His excellency the president urged Kenyans to remain united, peaceful and to uphold their dignity, even as they face the economic problems facing them. He said even as a developing country, Kenyans should not sacrifice their dignity to get foreign aid. He also stressed that Kenya and Zambia had gone through demanding political experiences since the introduction of multipartyism, and called on donors to be realistic with their demands and expectations in the new multiparty era.

The head of state called for unity and cooperation between wananchi and even neighbors from sister countries. He said that through regional unity, many identical problems could be solved. He especially told wananchi in Taveta to cultivate closer relations with their neighbors in Tanzania, noting that relations between the two countries were very cordial.

President Moi told wananchi in the area that the government was aware of the development issues facing them and said everything would be done to improve roads, water, and health in the area. On the issue of wildlife compensation to farmers, President Moi told the minister for tourism and wildlife, Mr. Noah Katana Ngala, who was present, to ensure that farmers were immediately compensated when wildlife destroyed their farms or lost lives [as heard]. [passage omitted]

Somalia

Mogadishu Residents Protest Arrival of U.S. Troops

AB2608082193 Paris AFP in English 0809 GMT 26 Aug 93

[By John Nyaga]

[Excerpt] Mogadishu, 26 Aug (AFP)—The first of 400 American crack troops sent to boost the UN peacekeeping force in Somalia arrived here Thursday [26 August] as Somalis protested their arrival by burning

tyres in the streets. Demonstrators barricaded Mogadishu streets amid rumours that the U.S. Rangers had come to try to capture fugitive clan warlord, General Mohamed Farah Aidid.

The UN peacekeeping force in Somalia UNOSOM II [UN Operation in Somalia-II] has posted a 25,000 dollar reward for the capture of Aidid, blaming him for the murder of 24 Pakistani troops in Mogadishu on June 5.

The military aircraft carrying 65 soldiers from the 3rd Battalion, 75th Rangers, based in Fort Benning, Georgia, landed at Mogadishu Airport early Thursday morning. "We are proud to be here as part of the UN mission in Somalia," Lieutenant Colonel Danny McKnight, the battalion's commander said on arrival.

Also Thursday, Malaysian troops searching for arms in areas around Digfer Hospital in Aidid's southern Mogadishu stronghold were forced to withdraw when Somali gunmen armed with AK-47 assault rifles threatened them. The UN forces closed all roads to the former American Embassy, now used as UNOSOM Headquarters, fearing attacks by armed Somalis.

Meanwhile, a Somali driver working with the American television Cable News Network (CNN) was shot and wounded while driving in a Mogadishu street. Gunmen shot the driver in the stomach and leg on the road between UNOSOM Headquarters and al-Sahafi Hotel, which is occupied by foreign journalists.

The CNN television crew were not in the car when it was attacked. The rest of the 400 U.S. Rangers selected to strengthen the 3,870 U.S. troops already in Somalia are expected to arrive before the weekend. [passage omitted]

SSNM Head Urges Somalis To Build, Develop Country

EA2308141093 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 22 Aug 93

[Text] Abdi Warsame Isaaq, chairman of the Southern Somali National Movement [SSNM], today called on the Somali public to recognize their interests and to turn to the building and development of their country. He said in a media statement that in accordance with the general congress of the SSNM held at its headquarters in Marka, Shabeellaha Hoose, which promulgated its policy based on peace and mutual respect, the Somali people should work towards the restoration of their respect and human dignity.

In his media statement, the SSNM chairman warned against any action that could derail UN reconstruction activities in the country and called on the UN Operation in Somalia-II to work towards the implementation of the Addis Ababa Accord signed by leaders of the country's political organizations calling for the formation of a broad based national government.

In conclusion, Chairman Abdi Warsame Isaaq called on the international community to increase humanitarian assistance to Somalia. He also called on the Somali people to solve any problem peacefully.

American Post-Graduate Student Murdered Near Cape Town

*MB2508194893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1939
GMT 25 Aug 93*

[Text] Cape Town Aug 25 SAPA—An American exchange student at the University of the Western Cape was murdered in Guguletu township, near Cape Town, on Wednesday about 6pm. According to police spokesman Capt Wicus Holtzhausen the young woman, who has not yet been named, drove to the township to drop off friends and her car was stoned by a group of youths.

A half-brick struck the girl in the face. All four people in the car fled, and a group of between eight to 10 youths followed the girl and stabbed her several times in her head, killing her.

Capt Holtzhausen said she had been planning to return to the United States on Thursday. Capt Holtzhausen said late on Thursday that police were trying to locate the student's parents through the United States consulate in Cape Town.

Two Youths Arrested

*MB2608092393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0858
GMT 26 Aug 93*

[Text] Cape Town Aug 26 SAPA—Two youths were arrested on Thursday in connection with the murder of an American exchange student in Guguletu outside Cape Town.

Capt Wikus Holtzhausen said the youths, aged 17 and 18, of NY1 and NY3 in Guguletu, were arrested by members of the police Violent Crimes Unit in the early hours of the morning.

The policemen had worked through the night, the police spokesman said. "We got information from members of the public. This was followed up, which led to the two arrests. Further arrests are expected."

Asked if the youths belonged to any political party, Capt Holtzhausen replied: "We don't care what their political affiliations are. We are looking for murderers. We play the ball not the man".

The youths are expected to appear in court on Monday.

Miss Amy Biehl, 26, an American Fullbright exchange student from Newport Beach, California, was stabbed to death by a group of youths after her car was stoned. She stopped next to a garage and tried to flee but about 10 youths chased her and her passengers. They caught Miss Biehl and stabbed her repeatedly in the head, face and body.

ANC Alleges PAC Members Involved

*MB2608072193 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0500 GMT 26 Aug 93*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] has condemned the killing of an American research student in Guguletu outside Cape Town, and had undertaken to leave no stone unturned in helping to find her killers. The student, Miss. Amy Biehl, was driving a car with three passengers when youths stopped the car, pulled her from it, and stoned and stabbed her to death. She was to have returned to the United States tomorrow.

The regional secretary of the ANC in the Western Cape, Mr. Tony Yengeni, said some of the attackers were wearing T-shirts of the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] student wing, PASO [Pan-Africanist Student Organization]. He said the attackers had said the woman was a settler, and that she had to die.

The leader of the ANC in the Western Cape, Dr. Allan Boesak, said the ANC would meet the PAC today to discuss the attack. The police have compiled an identikit of one of the attackers and hope to release it today.

PAC Distances Itself From Incident

*MB2608095693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0926
GMT 26 Aug 93*

[Text] Cape Town Aug 26 SAPA—The Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] has condemned and distanced itself from the killing of an American exchange student in Guguletu, Cape Town, on Wednesday, reports SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio.

The PAC also called on the African National Congress [ANC] to stop shifting the blame to the PAC whenever it had a problem. The ANC has alleged PAC students were involved in the attack.

PAC regional organiser in the Western Cape Michael Siyolo said the killing was a direct result of the actions of those people supporting the teachers' strike.

He said the PAC and its student wing, the Pan-Africanist Students' Organisation, had stated clearly that they were against the strike although they supported teachers' demands.

Mr Siyolo said the people involved in attacking motorists and vehicles were the same people who supported the teachers' strike.

PAC Youth Wing Denies Responsibility

*MB2608105493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1037
GMT 26 Aug 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 26 SAPA—The Pan-Africanist Students' Organisation (PASO) has dismissed the accusation that it was responsible for the murder of American exchange student Amy Biehl.

She was dragged from her car and killed by a mob of black youths in Guguletu, Cape Town, on Wednesday.

PASO Assistant Secretary-General George Mpya told a Johannesburg news conference on Thursday: "We dismiss as irresponsible suggestions made by the ANC [African National Congress] Western Cape region that PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] members might have been responsible for the killing.

"The PAC has no contradiction with American citizens".

PASO National President Tsietsi Telite told SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio such attacks were not surprising to PASO because black youths were frustrated by the oppressive nature of the situation in the country.

Mr Telite said it was unacceptable that the African National Congress was accusing the PAC of the murder, because its slogans were allegedly shouted by the attackers.

If groups of people or individuals shouted a certain slogan, it did not necessarily mean they were members of a certain organisation, he said.

Azapo: Killing 'Anarchic'

*MB2608101193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0951
GMT 26 Aug 93*

[Text] Cape Town Aug 26 SAPA—The Azanian People's Organisation [Azapo] unequivocally condemned the killing of white American exchange student Amy Biehl as barbaric and anarchic, Azapo Publicity Secretary Dr Gomolemo Mokae said on Thursday.

Commenting on the 26-year-old Fulbright scholar's murder in a township outside Cape Town on Wednesday, he said the liberation struggle was a quest for civilised, humane and just values.

"If it should transpire that the perpetrators of such bestiality are associated with any black organisation, the organisation must publicly distance itself from them."

The indiscriminate killing of people because of their political orientation or racial origin was plain barbarism and did not advance the cause of liberation, said Dr Mokae.

Azapo unequivocally condemned the killing by a mob which reportedly had attempted to cloak its banditry with political slogans.

"There is a thick, clear line between revolution and anarchy. The callous killing of Ms Biehl was clearly anarchic," Dr Mokae said.

But Azapo's Western Cape Publicity Secretary Jimmy Yekiso said that while his organisation would always deplore senseless killings, it should be remembered that the black masses still saw whites as part of their oppression.

He told SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio that no amount of bilateral talks or multiparty negotiations was likely to eradicate blacks people's impression that whites were part and parcel of the oppressive machinery.

DP Official Condemns 'Racist' Killing

*MB2608100993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0939
GMT 26 Aug 93*

[Text] Cape Town Aug 26 SAPA—Leaders of the ANC [African National Congress], PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] should explain to their followers that the struggle was not against whites but against a system, and that not all whites supported the system, Democratic Party youth chairman in the Western Cape said on Thursday.

Ryan Coetzee said in a statement his organisation condemned the racist killing of American exchange student Amy Biehl in Guguletu on Wednesday.

"Black people are killed every day in the townships, but this murder was particularly horrifying because it appeared to be entirely unprovoked and racist."

Talks Delay Casts Doubt on September Parliament Session

*MB2508195593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1902
GMT 25 Aug 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 25 SAPA—The special sitting of Parliament starting on September 13 to deal with legislation for the transitional period appeared to be in jeopardy on Wednesday night when democracy negotiators failed to complete an important day's negotiating.

Government negotiator Danie Schutte, who also is home affairs minister, was blamed directly and indirectly for the delay by a number of parties at the World Trade Centre at Kempton Park. "(Mr.) Schutte has been conducting deliberate and calculated filibustering," African National Congress [ANC] negotiator Penuel Maduna said after the day's proceedings.

The Democratic Party and the Labour Party spoke of "certain people" who agreed to compromises behind the scenes—Mr. Schutte is a member of an ad-hoc committee seeking compromises—and then changed their minds when the issue came up for ratification in the Negotiating Council on Wednesday.

Ciskei negotiator Mickey Webb wants the September parliamentary session scrapped and replaced with one at the end of October "to prevent a shambles". "This is

either a miscarriage of justice or we are bent on self-destruction," he said outside the negotiating chamber.

Only Thursday and Monday now remain for negotiators to finalise four pieces of draft legislation in time for Tuesday's adoption deadline. The four pieces of legislation are supposed to level the political playing field before the April 27 election.

They will establish: the transitional executive council and its six sub-councils, the independent electoral commission [IEC], the independent media commission, and the independent broadcasting authority.

"I am worried," the chairman of the 23-party Negotiating Council and leader of the National Party talks team Dr. Dawie de Villiers admitted at one stage near the end of Wednesday's proceedings.

The agenda for the two negotiating days ahead was changed at the last minute in a bid to give negotiators a final chance to complete their work on schedule. As a result, important constitutional issues have been shelved for debate until next Wednesday.

It includes Thursday's scheduled debate on whether South Africa should have a president and deputy or vice-president chosen from different political parties during the transitional period to play a unifying role.

The reason for the haste is that the four pieces of draft legislation have to go to parliamentary standing committees where they have to be worked on in time for the start of the special mini-session of parliament on September 13.

Dr. de Villiers warned at another point in the debate the Council would have to pull out all stops to finish its work by Tuesday next week. "That is the red-letter day, otherwise the schedule will not allow us to pass it in Parliament," he warned.

Mr. Schutte was involved in numerous interventions throughout Wednesday's debate which, according to one negotiator, "at times looked as if it was him versus the rest". "If his view reflects government thinking we are in for trouble, because there will be no way we can finish our work here in time for the special (parliamentary) session," said the negotiator, who is linked to the ANC-axis.

The differences between Mr. Schutte and some other parties was fundamental at times. For instance, Mr. Schutte referred to the independent electoral commission, which has to organise and at the end of the day judge whether the April 27 election has been free and fair, as "a very omnipotent beast". The South African Communist Party [SACP], on the other hand, argued that the IEC could even be strengthened.

SACP negotiator Sam Shilowa said the state, which will continue to operate alongside the IEC in the run-up to the election, should not be allowed "to get away with murder".

Negotiators were supposed to finalise their discussions on the independent media commission (IMC), independent broadcasting authority (IBA), and IEC on Wednesday.

By the end of the day negotiators were nowhere near agreement, and all three draft bills will be debated again. "The way things are going I cannot see the special session taking place in September," Pan Africanist Congress negotiator Patricia de Lille said.

Negotiators Concerned About Electoral Commission Powers

MB2608092693 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 26 Aug 93

[Text] Several delegations to the Negotiating Council in Kempton Park have expressed concern about the wide powers that an independent electoral commission could have if the independent electoral commission bill were approved.

The government spokesman and minister of home affairs, Dr. Danie Schutte, pointed out that clauses in the relevant bill made provision for the commission to exercise control over the security forces to ensure a free and fair election. He said it remained the government's responsibility to maintain law and order in consultation with the proposed transitional executive council. The Democratic Party and the Afrikaner Volksunie [Afrikaner National Union] shared the government's concern.

The bill makes provision for a special election court chaired by a judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The elected court would have the power to review any decision of the commission, except the commission's determination of whether the election has been substantially free and fair. The electoral court will also be able to remove any member of the commission from office on the grounds of misconduct, unfitness or incapacity, or for contravening the conditions for membership of the commission. The bill still has to be approved by the Negotiating Council. The technical committee said it had been instructed to make provision for a strong and independent electoral commission. However, the proposed powers were limited to the arrangement and supervision over a free and fair election.

Council Approves Media Bill for 'Leveling Playing Field'

MB2508153193 Johannesburg Afrikaans Stereo Radio Network in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 25 Aug 93

[Text] The Negotiating Council has approved a bill to establish an independent media commission. Some technical details are still to be finalized. The commission will ensure the equitable treatment of political parties by broadcasting services, including the SABC [South

African Broadcasting Corporation], M-Net [Media Network], and by state-financed publications in the run-up to the elections. The technical details still to be settled include some definitions and the wording of a clause that would make the legislation apply to radio stations such as Radio 702 and Capital Radio licensed in the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states. The bill is one of four aimed at leveling the playing field for political parties prior to the election. The bill is to be approved by Parliament in the short session next month.

AWB Rejects One-Person One-Vote Election

MB2508131093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1013 GMT 25 Aug 93

[Text] Ventersdorp Aug 25 SAPA—The Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB] on Wednesday stressed it would not take part in a one-person one-vote election, charging that such a poll would be illegal.

An AWB statement added it would also never enter into an alliance with disaffected members of the National Party to contest the election.

"The AWB will not be satisfied with anything less than an own country for our nation in which there will be no foreign domination," the organisation said.

Azapo Against April Vote, To Continue Armed Struggle

MB2408122293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1134 GMT 24 Aug 93

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Durban Aug 24 SAPA—The Azanian People's Organisation [Azapo] plans to campaign against the April 27 election and will continue its efforts, including armed struggle, to transfer political power to South Africa's black majority.

"The type of elections arising out of the Kempton Park type of processes are not the kind of elections that Azapo will participate in," Natal's Azapo leader and National Executive Committee member Patrick Mkhize said at a Durban news conference on Tuesday.

"Blacks must come together and wage a campaign, including armed struggle, to remove (state President F. W.) de Klerk from power," said Azapo's national organiser, Fundile Mafongosi.

Azapo, added Mr Mkhize, encouraged its members to join the Azanian Liberation Army (Azanla).

He said Azapo would embark on a voter education campaign, not with next April's election in mind but for an inevitable future election which would truly liberate black people.

Mr Mkhize explained that while Azapo would not adopt a "don't vote" stance on next year's elections, it would

campaign against the poll by explaining to people that they were not voting for liberation.

"The (April 27) election falls short of black people's demands for the transfer of power from the white minority to the black majority."

He accused political organisations involved in current negotiations of not being legitimately entitled to write a constitution on behalf of the majority of South Africans.

The forthcoming election "betrays the struggle", he claimed.

"The so-called constitutional principles agreed on by this group defeat the possibility of black majority rule ever taking place."

Azapo wanted elections for a constituent assembly which would be empowered to write a new constitution. The current process entitled negotiators to write the constitution which would then be rubber-stamped by a new government.

This process would not address Azapo's long-held demand for the land to be returned to the black majority and it would therefore implement a programme against "any form of election which will Balkanise our country and re-entrenches apartheid in new forms".

The organisation would continue working towards establishing a socialist front to fight any "fraudulent" elections, said Mr Mkhize.

On violence, Mr Mkhize said Azapo maintained the security forces should be removed from townships and that black leaders from affected areas should come together to try to end violence in their communities themselves.

Mr Mkhize criticised peace accord structures which were chaired by "outsiders". Many peace committees comprised white people who did not live in communities under siege, he noted.

Ciskei Rejects Transitional Council, Constituent Assembly

MB2308070793 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 23 Aug 93

[Text] Constitutional Minister Roelf Meyer and Ciskei's military ruler have met to discuss the negotiations process. Brigadier Oupa Gqozo said at the bilateral meeting yesterday that the hasty decisions being made at the World Trade Center will spell disaster in the future. He says a national election should take place only once an acceptable regional policy is entrenched in a final constitution. Ciskei also repeated its rejection of the Transitional Executive Council and the constituent assembly, saying they are unnecessary and will delay the process.

**Retired Colonel on SADF Involvement in
1984-1986 Killings**

*MB2508123193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1157
GMT 25 Aug 93*

[By Adrienne Carlisle]

[Text] Port Elizabeth Aug 25 SAPA—It was unlikely that the special forces could have carried out the 1985 murder of Matthew Goniwe and three other Cradock activists without the co-operation of local police, a judicial inquest heard on Wednesday.

Retired Defence Force Colonel Lourens du Plessis, who is testifying at the inquest into the deaths of the Cradock four, said the east Cape security police were aware of all of Mr Goniwe's movements.

It would have been difficult for the special forces to murder him unless the security police co-operated, he said.

Col du Plessis pointed out that only 20 days had elapsed between the day the military telex recommending that Mr Goniwe and other activists be killed had been sent to Pretoria and the day the murders took place.

He opined that special forces, which were based in Pretoria, would have needed longer than 20 days to plan and execute the operation if they had not had the co-operation of the local police.

Legal counsel for the police, Dup de Bruyn, submitted the special forces could have been assisted by the notorious SADF [South African Defense Force] reaction unit, known as the Hammer Unit, which had been based at EP [Eastern Province] Command in Port Elizabeth.

Col du Plessis acknowledged this was possible because: "If you wanted someone hit, you used a hammer".

He also described the enormous capabilities of the SADF in 1985. He admitted they had "endless funds" and a far greater capability than the police.

"Funds were never a problem. We had millions of rands at our disposal."

During cross-examination by senior counsel for the families of the Cradock men, George Bizos, on Wednesday, Col du Plessis also testified about various SADF front organisations in Port Elizabeth.

Former Azanian People's Organisation [Azapo] member Rev Ebenezer Maqina had been involved in one of the SADF's front organisations, Eduguide CC, he said. Mr Maqina had also been in the employ of the security police before he became "an embarrassment to all concerned".

A popular police theory in 1985 was that Azapo was responsible for the murder of the four activists because there had been conflict between the movement and the United Democratic Front at the time.

Mr Bizos said because of the theory, it was important to establish that the self-styled leader of Azapo, Mr Maqina, was on the payroll of both the police and the SADF.

Mr Maqina was later expelled from Azapo and formed a group called Ama Afrika.

The Port Elizabeth Supreme Court inquest also heard on Wednesday that the defence force had been involved in the killing of other people.

On Tuesday Col du Plessis testified he had not been shocked when then head of EP Command, Gen Joffel van der Westhuizen, had instructed him on June 7, 1985, to send a signal to the state security council recommending that Mr Goniwe and others be killed. He said it was not the first time he had sent signals ordering that people be killed.

On Wednesday he speculated that the file in which the signal had been filed, probably contained "similar" documentation.

The signal was marked as the fifth document on the file.

De Bruyn: "Could the other documents have contained information regarding the killing of people?"

Du plessis: "For sure".

Killing was common in the 1984/85/86, by both the black community and, to a lesser degree, by the SADF, said Col du Plessis.

The hearing continues.

**Law, Order Deputy Minister Interviewed on
Violence**

*MB2508105893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0718
GMT 25 Aug 93*

[Interview with Law and Order Deputy Minister Gert Myburgh, appearing in the August 1993 edition of RSA POLICY REVIEW, a monthly publication of the South African Communication Service; 23 August: "Suspension of Violence a Priority"—carried on the SAPA PR Wire Service]

[Text] In addition to numerous other disadvantages, the present climate of political violence in South Africa will seriously impede a free and fair election and make a mockery of democracy. So says Mr Gert Myburgh, deputy minister of law and order, in this interview which appears in the August edition of RSA POLICY REVIEW/ RSA-BELEIDSOORSIG. Mr Myburgh elaborates on renewed efforts by the multiparty negotiation forum, including the government, to counter political violence. He discusses, among other things, the draft declaration on cessation/suspension of hostilities, armed struggle and violence, and emphasises the commitment of political leaders to peace and the suspension of violence.

Q: On 18 June 1993, the planning committee at the multiparty negotiation forum drafted a declaration on cessation/suspension of hostilities, armed struggle and violence to be signed by all negotiating parties whereby they openly committed themselves to peace and the denouncement of political violence. Will this declaration succeed in eliciting the necessary response?

A: In terms of the declaration on cessation/suspension of hostilities, armed struggle and violence all of the 26 negotiating parties which subscribe to a peaceful solution for South Africa's problems, should commit themselves to ceasing any form of hostility, armed struggle and violence in the pursuance of political objectives, by signing the draft declaration. This will also signify their willingness to resolve all political differences. The government is satisfied with the proposed resolution by the planning committee, provided that it is signed by all parties at the negotiation table. This will imply the abandonment of any group's involvement in any form of violence. All the necessary doors have been opened for every South African to be part of the political process. A provisional election date has already been set, which should act as an important incentive for parties to work towards a free and fair election.

Q: The Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) is the only negotiating party which has still not signed the draft declaration, although it had indicated its willingness to accept the declaration in principle and subscribe to it. The amount of pressure on the PAC to sign the declaration is due largely to the organisation's continued assertion of its "right" to carry on with the armed struggle, concurrent with its participation in the negotiation process. How important is it that the PAC actually sign the declaration?

A: After initially agreeing to sign the declaration, the PAC plunged the process into confusion when it dismissed the understanding. However, when a further draft resolution was adopted on 22 June 1993 in which certain matters had been attended to, the PAC agreed to accept the declaration in principle and to subscribe to it. After this meeting, the PAC also said in a statement, "it is our understanding that the declaration satisfies our requirement for a mutual cessation of hostilities between the PAC and the government." The conclusion that the government has drawn from this statement by the PAC, is that with effect from 22 June 1993, the murders of, inter alia, civilians and members of the SA Police (SAP) would be terminated. The issue regarding the PAC's actual signing of the document, however, needs final clarification. The government cannot enter into agreements with an organisation while that organisation adheres to a policy of armed struggle. In general, no agreement will bear any fruit, unless there is also a clear commitment by political leaders, in particular, to peace and negotiation similarly, the democratic negotiation process cannot accommodate the use of violence to further political aims, and no party committed to political violence should be allowed to participate in a democratic election or in negotiations or preparations for such election. In terms of the document, however, the

PAC and by implication its military wing, the Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA), will have to suspend the armed struggle which until now, has resulted in the killing of policemen, the murder of white farmers and their families, as well as other citizens who were engaged in peaceful social activities. The question that has to be asked is whether parties will honour their commitment once they have signed the document? I am of the opinion that by having committed themselves publicly to the draft declaration, these leaders at the negotiation table will be placed under a moral obligation to keep to their undertaking and to make sure that the same message reaches their supporters.

Q: After several failed attempts, Mr Nelson Mandela of the African National Congress (ANC) and Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi of the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) came together again on 23 June 1993 for the first time since 1991 to discuss the issue of political violence and to decide on measures to foster peace between the warring supporters of these two organisations. Do you think such talks will have a positive effect on other efforts to curb political violence, and why is it that every time a major peace initiative takes place, there is a flare-up in political violence, as was the case in this instance?

A: Such meetings will certainly serve as a very strong mechanism to propagate political tolerance in general, but also between the two warring factions in particular. On several occasions, in fact, the government recommended that the political leaders of the ANC and IFP should meet, and that they carry on jointly to address meetings where they propagate political tolerance at grassroots level. The visibility of such meetings conveys a certain tolerance between the two leaders, which should permeate communities at large. However, the positive aspects regarding these meetings are not communicated positively and effectively enough to the respective supporters at grassroots level. That is, in my view, the main reason for the renewed flare-up in political violence each time a major peace initiative is undertaken, as has happened in this case. Often, pronouncements and statements by leaders after such talks are complex, difficult and contradictory, causing more confusion among the respective supporters. So far, the technical committee on violence has released four reports, containing recommendations on how to restrain political violence and intimidation to such an extent that a truly democratic election can take place on 27 April 1994, and free and fair election campaigns can be conducted. To achieve this aim, it is vital that every political party and group commit itself without reservation, to the objectives.

Q: The statement has been made that the SAP cannot control the violence and crime in the country. What is your response to this?

A: The South African Government, by means of its security forces, is responsible for the maintenance of law

and order, and stability in the country. However, the government and the instruments at its disposal are not the only role-players in this regard. It needs the support of the community. This is confirmed by the fact that the technical committee on violence has approved a resolution that all parties and organisations should actively co-operate with the police force in combating violent crime. The Goldstone Commission of Inquiry Into Public Violence and Intimidation, in citing the causes for the political violence in the country mentioned, among other things, the SAP and the Army, which for many decades have been the instruments of oppression by successive white governments in maintaining a society predicated on racial discrimination. Due to the fact that the police force and the Army have not been community-based or orientated, they were and in some cases, still are not perceived as fair, objective and friendly institutions. In this regard, I wish to stress that, since 1 December 1992, far-reaching structural changes have already been implemented to ensure a community-based orientation. A section: Community policing has been established, and in all regions the involvement in and co-operation with the SAP in liaison forums by the community are encouraged.

Q: You say that the SAP and other instruments of the government to curb violence cannot be put to effective use without the support of the community. However, it is a known fact that intimidation is rife in communities, endangering the lives and property of innocent people. How can intimidation be counter-acted?

A: The wide-spread occurrence of intimidation is causing serious concern and is being discussed at numerous meetings. The technical committee on violence has proposed that all parties and organisations should endeavour to find solutions for curbing intimidation. Steps the government endorses, include stricter legislation to deal with intimidation; the consistent application of the law in respect of intimidation; the honouring of agreements between parties, and the avoidance of statements or actions which contribute to a climate of or opportunities for intimidation. By openly committing themselves to the suspension of intimidation, leaders have a further responsibility to ensure that their supporters at grassroots level follow suit.

Q: The technical committee on violence has proposed that the National Peace Accord, which was created as the primary mechanism to combat violence, needs to be amended to ensure its greater effectiveness. In addition, parties which still have not signed the accord, should be implored to do so at the soonest possible opportunity. Could you elaborate on these proposals?

A: In order for the National Peace Accord to be more effective, it is essential to include measures to sanction those who dare to contravene the code of conduct for political parties. A number of proposals to strengthen the peace accord have been submitted to the technical committee, and these are still under consideration by the executive of the National Peace Committee (NPC). The government is of the

opinion that more stringent measures should be contained in legislation, whereby defaulters could be prosecuted. The government has further suggested that all negotiating parties that are non-signatories at the multiparty negotiations should immediately sign the peace accord. Those who have already signed should recommit themselves to the accord. The government believes that if signatories indeed support and fully adhere to the code of conduct, greater political tolerance between parties, among one another and among the different supporters will be possible.

Q: A major point of criticism against the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry Into Public Violence and Intimidation is that in several cases, parties that have been found instigating violence, take no trouble to implement the recommendations by the Goldstone commission in order to prevent a recurrence of violence. How can the implementation of these corrective recommendations be ensured?

A: First of all, the technical committee on violence has adopted a resolution that parties and organisations concerned should report back to the multiparty negotiation forum as to what steps they have taken to implement recommendations by the goldstone commission and decisions of the National Peace Committee (NPC) in order to prevent violence. Both Mr Justice Richard Goldstone and the NPC have already identified numerous role-players who were responsible for violence. However, there is no mechanism to make people or organisations accountable for not implementing recommended corrective measures. The government is therefore strongly in favour of all parties and organisations openly stating their position so far. In view of the fact that negotiations with regard to the strengthening of the peace accord can take time, it is vital that parties and organisations should give account of their actions to control violence in the meantime.

Q: The violence, looting and damage in the country's major centres during mass action marches in April 1993—on the day of the funeral of Mr Chris Hani, slain leader of the SA Communist Party—is still fresh in one's mind. Yet, the Goldstone Commission has declared that the right to protest is part of the democratic process and cannot be prohibited. What is the government's view on mass demonstrations?

A: The government's view is that a moratorium should be placed on mass demonstrations. At the same time, it does not deny the fact that people have a democratic right to convene politically to express their sentiments openly. However, in the present volatile climate of violence and political intolerance, the right to demonstrate publicly should be weighed up against the right of innocent people to a peaceful existence. In the event of there being no moratorium on mass action, the technical committee recommends certain steps to minimise serious problems during such actions. Some of these proposed measures include that any organisation staging

a mass action campaign should have given priority to the need to promote peace; that their action will avoid deliberate provocation of opponents; that reasonable steps have been taken to make sure that no weapons are carried with unlawful intent during such mass action; that the structures of the peace accord are kept fully informed; that good-faith negotiations take place with all parties concerned including the SAP and the security forces, and that the risk of damage to property and life should be minimised. All agreements reached regarding the proposed action will be binding and the parties would have to comply with them. Should these measures be implemented, it means the disciplined and orderly exercising of a democratic right, but without the danger of violating the rights of any citizen.

Q: On 1 June 1993, the Weapons and Ammunition Bill was amended in terms of which the illicit possession of assault weapons is made punishable by a minimum of five years' imprisonment and a maximum of 25 years. What role do weapons play in exacerbating political violence?

A: The availability of assault weapons, particularly weapons such as AK-47 automatic assault rifles, definitely contributes to violence. A vast number of people have already been killed with such weapons. These weapons are readily available, too. Some are stolen, many are taken off policemen who are killed. Therefore, the government has recommended to the technical committee on violence that unlicensed firearms in the possession of organisations and their members should be confiscated and placed under credible impartial control without further delay. The proliferation of AK-47s and other automatic weapons and firearms poses an enormous problem to the SAP. Numerous arms caches have already been exposed, while Mr Hernus Kriel, minister of law and order, recently signed an agreement with Mozambique on the joint countering of cross-border arms smuggling networks. A similar agreement with Swaziland is foreseen. Bilateral and multilateral talks on the ANC's arms caches are continuing to ensure effective control over them. Lately, a disconcerting development has been that weapons are distributed to individuals. Apart from making the tracing of weapons difficult, organisations at once distance themselves when a individual using the weapon is arrested. In turn, supporters of political organisations are made to believe that, should they be prosecuted for the illegal possession of the weapon, they will definitely be released when a new government is in power. Licensed fire-arms pose no problem. In terms of the period of general amnesty which granted people the opportunity to hand over illegal weapons to the SAP without fear of prosecution, 2,453 weapons had been relinquished by the end of June 1993. The amnesty expired at the end of July 1993.

Q: Could you explain the presence of South African Defence Force (SADF) members in the control of political violence?

A: In terms of the Defence Act, SADF members and national servicemen are rendering an auxiliary service. As they are not trained policemen, they cannot be expected to carry out police functions. Through their visibility, however, they act as a deterrent. They also render assistance at border controls and road blocks, and help with search operations. This leaves the SAP free to be utilised more effectively and economically.

Q: Finally, are you optimistic that South Africa will indeed approach an election campaign and conduct an election under non-violent circumstances, and that it will ultimately become a peaceful society?

A: One has to work on the assumption that people are sincere in their efforts and desires ultimately to establish a peaceful dispensation. An important onus rests on the shoulders of the leaders to set the example in this regard. The time has come for all South Africans to put shoulder to the wheel and to build a future in this country. There are still too many unemployed people, and people living in poverty and squalor. Yet, for an economic revival to take place, violence will have to stop.

ANC Condemns Black Students' Behavior at University

MB2608101993 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 26 Aug 93

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] has condemned the behavior of members of the South African Students' Congress at the University of the Witwatersrand. The ANC's PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] branch said it supported the student's calls for reform as well as its other demands. However, it condemned the harassment and assault of other students, the petrol bombing of lecture halls, and the damage to property.

ANC Criticizes De Klerk's Trip to South America

MB2508192193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1852 GMT 25 Aug 93

[SAPA PR wire service issued by the African National Congress, ANC, on 25 August]

[Text] The African National Congress finds President de Klerk's insistence that he is the president of all South Africans and that he receives gifts presented to him on behalf of all political leaders in South Africa hypocritical and arrogant. We therefore like to repeat the obvious once more:

President F W de Klerk is the leader of a minority, racist government; he has not been elected by the vast majority of South Africans, who were denied the vote by a government he served in for years. Any claims to leadership of all South Africans is a gross misrepresentation of the facts.

The ANC has no interest in preventing him, as an individual from traveling the world. Contrary to the NP

[National Party] government's record of banning, detention without trial, and withholding of travelling documents we believe that citizens should be free to travel where they wish.

However, we do object most strongly when Mr. de Klerk - leader of a racist minority illegitimate government - claims to speak for a statesman of the stature of ANC president, Nelson Mandela.

In setting the record straight, we would like to quash the deliberate rumours spread by the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The ANC has never said that we have no objection to him addressing the General Assembly of the United Nations. We most strongly object to this fabrication, Mr. de Klerk can never be a worthy or legitimate representative of all South Africans in any international forum of repute. He certainly cannot address the UN on behalf of all South Africans.

Atomic Corporation To Offer Products to Asian Customers

MB2508172893 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1500 GMT 25 Aug 93

[Text] The South African Trade Organization says the Atomic Energy Corporation, the AEC, is to offer its products to Asian customers for the first time at a trade fair in Singapore next week. The AEC will be among 100 South African companies from all sectors to exhibit at the four-day show. The AEC, which was restructured as a commercial organization after South Africa signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, has developed expertise in using nuclear energy for commercial purposes.

South African Press Review for 26 Aug

MB2608132593

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Negotiators Inch Toward Solution—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 26 August in a page 24 editorial states: "Let us give credit where it is due: the negotiating process at the World Trade Centre is extraordinarily durable. In spite of the terrible thunderclaps of violence which shake the country each month, in spite of the absence from the talks table of three important political groups, in spite of testy relations among major leaders and a public mood which is more depressed than ever, the negotiators are inching forward to a settlement." "Within a matter of weeks the technical committee has produced three draft versions of an Interim Constitution—the latest was tabled on Tuesday—and although there is still significant disagreement, each new document takes us closer to a solution."

BUSINESS DAY

New Army Necessary "Soon"—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 26 August in a page 8 editorial believes the end of whites-only conscription was "inevitable because the system was untenable." The paper says the size and composition of a volunteer force, the "integration of ANC [African National Congress] and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] forces, and the cost of attracting trained commissioned and non-commissioned officers as well as the foot soldiers easily recruited amid high unemployment, has yet to be negotiated. The easy answer is that in normal times the defence force should be as small as possible to defend the borders and perform occasional state or ceremonial functions. Times are not normal; 10,000 men, mostly from citizen force units, are being used to help restore stability to troubled townships, and more may be required if violence escalates in the run-up to the election." The new force, volunteer or partly conscript, "must be effective, politically neutral and acceptable to the nation it has to serve. And it may be needed sooner than the politicians seem to appreciate."

SOWETAN

Abolishing Compulsory Conscription "Hardly Surprising"—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 26 August in a page 12 editorial finds it "hardly surprising" that compulsory military service "is to be replaced by a nonracial voluntary system, as the country moves into some form of democracy." "Those who know confirm the view that the future form of South Africa's professional army is a hot potato which has not been addressed publicly. Changing the national service system is perhaps the first step toward solving a long and arduous problem."

CAPE TIMES

Criticism of ANC Disruption of Meetings—"The disruption of yet another opposition political meeting by ANC supporters—at East London this time—suggests that the ANC feels impelled to silence the voice of its opponents at every opportunity," declares a page 6 editorial in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 23 August. "Sadly, the country has a way to go yet before a true democratic culture takes root. The historic pattern of electioneering has been regrettably violent and intolerant, with the National Party leading the field in the intolerance stakes, in the 1940s and 1950s particularly. This is no excuse for shouting down political opponents in 1993."

BEELD

Pupils Victims of Teachers' Strike—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 17 August warns in a page 8 editorial that "The strike by teachers is a waste of human and financial resources which South Africa can ill afford." "Almost 3 months' schooling has already been lost this year due to various actions. Disruption has for

years been the order of the day." "The urge for self-mutilation is inconceivable. The so-called black education certainly had many shortcomings, but what the black community is doing to itself now is equally destructive." The desire will be great, says BEELD, "for political groups to exploit the situation with an eye on the elections. Any issue will be latched onto in order to get at the government. But the pupils and of course South Africa will be the real victims of this power struggle."

Postponing Elections Not Acceptable—A page 10 editorial in Johannesburg BEELD of 19 August says "In Durban last week President de Klerk warned that the levels of violence and intimidation would have to be drastically reduced before any general election could be held." "The following day the government had to issue a statement that the president had no intention of putting off the elections." "Nevertheless it is no secret that there

is a group in government which is seriously thinking about postponing the elections. Whether the level of violence is their main concern, or whether they are perhaps not prepared for the drastic changes which lie ahead, only they will know. The fact is that Inkatha wants the elections postponed, that a few other smaller parties are protesting against the election date, and that the Conservative Party and other right-wing groups want to derail the elections completely confirms that there is going to be tremendous pressure on the historic event of 27 April." BEELD adds that "It may be coincidence that the boycotters of the negotiations are the greatest opponents of the election." "We support efforts to reduce the level of violence," the paper concludes, "so that it can be said later that the elections were as free and fair as possible under the circumstances. But for groups to try to get the election postponed through threats is not in South Africa's long term interests."

Angola

70 People Reportedly Die in Cuito Over Past 2 Days

MB2508193293 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 25 Aug 93

[Report from Cuito by Abel Abraao]

[Text] After 232 days of war imposed by Jonas Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], the people continue to suffer bitterly. Though Savimbi claimed to be defending them, the city's peaceful residents continue to suffer various barbarities. Children, old people, and women are being killed by UNITA's shells or by the famine, which has reached enormous proportions. According to hospital sources, more than 70 people have perished over the last two days. Because it is impossible to administer medicines, those hospital officials are merely counting the dead. The city is completely destroyed, including its infrastructure. The Catholic Church of Bie, the Medical Health Institute, the Doctors Without Borders branch, the Bie Provincial Hospital, the World Food Program branch, the International Committee of the Red Cross branch, the Social Affairs Home, and virtually all homes have been destroyed. Cuito is today a ghost town. The streets are full of holes caused by UNITA's shells. The trees, which used to embellish and protect the city from ecological accidents, have been uprooted by UNITA's shells. The men of the Black Cockerel have not stopped in their destructive fury yet. Shellings continue and the government forces continue to resist UNITA's attacks. UNITA is determined to take the city by force and thinks nothing of sowing grief among civilians.

Military Situation Said Positive in Central, Southern Areas

MB2508194393 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 25 Aug 93

[Text] Brigadier Jose Manuel Jota, spokesman for the Angolan Armed Forces, FAA, General Staff, has told Radio Angola that the political and military situation has been evolving positively in central and southern Angola. According to the officer, the FAA forces are currently carrying out operations to guarantee the consolidation of liberated areas and the installation of government administration in those areas.

[Begin Jota recording] The situation has been evolving positively. Government forces have embarked on a counteroffensive which has been quite successful. We have, of course, been reporting the results of those operations. At this stage, the FAA forces are continuing those operations in central and southern Angola. We are now consolidating the positions we occupied. We are carrying out mopping-up operations in those areas. We are working to consolidate those gains and to guarantee that the government will install its administration. Obviously, we are also creating conditions that will allow our

offensive to continue in the direction of other positions still occupied by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. [end recording]

UNITA Forces Reportedly Surround Cambambe 24 Aug

MB2508102893 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 24 Aug 93

[Report from Luanda by correspondent Gustavo Costa on the "London, Last Minute" program]

[Text] There are reports that National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] guerrillas have surrounded the city of Cambambe, Cuanza Norte Province. Official sources in Luanda believe that the aim of Savimbi's 3,000 men, who have taken up positions around Cambambe, is the destruction of the hydroelectric dam that supplies energy to Luanda.

Meanwhile, the Luanda authorities will soon introduce a new tax as part of a contribution to the war effort. The new tax will correspond to 10 percent over and above existing taxes, except income tax, and taxes on the importation of raw materials, equipment, and spare parts for the productive sector.

The transportation of passengers and cargo within Angola and to neighboring countries will continue to be subsidized as long as road communications remain closed by the war.

Observers say a new political and military strategy could be devised, including the creation of rapid intervention forces and the launching of selective offensives in order to reduce the military capacity of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FALA. The plan includes the complete reoccupation of areas, action aimed at stabilizing besieged provinces, security of strategic industrial areas, mobile defense units to operate in strategic areas, and psychological warfare.

Based on the ongoing military offensive against Jonas Savimbi's troops in southern Angola, several analysts believe the government intends to restore confidence against the backdrop of a combined political and military campaign. An economist linked to the Ministry of Defense says that campaign will result in the defense budget being discussed at different echelons of the state apparatus. This is likely to cause conflict between civilian and defense officials.

Experts feel that defense expenditure should be reduced by 50 percent as part of a disciplined effort, but the regime's hard liners have strong reservations about it. Meanwhile, (?not so) radical members of parliament representing the ruling party, do not even want to hear about a resumption of the peace talks.

UNITA General Staff Reports on Fighting

*MB2508074593 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 25 Aug 93*

[Communique issued by the General Staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola in Huambo on 24 August]

[Tex] After a silence which had to do with [passage indistinct] August 1993, forces stationed in [name indistinct], Zaire Province.

In Lunda Norte Province on the same day, the (Quibaxi) and (Lucanga) positions were taken. The People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] [words indistinct].

On 22 August 1993, our forces mounted a strong attack on the city of Luena, capital of Moxico Province. In a 10-hour clash, FAPLA suffered heavy material and human losses.

In Menongue on the same day, FALA subjected Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] forces to a number of attacks. MPLA forces were (?forced to withdraw) from strategic positions in (Sucumbe), Cuando Cubango Province.

On 22 August 1993, FALA repelled two battalions of the 1st Lubango Group [words indistinct] seeking to move toward Cacula. On the same day, FALA retook [words indistinct] province after a two-hour clash.

On 23 August 1993, FALA freed the strategic town of (Calulo), also known as (?Bocoio). After two days of intense clashes, [words indistinct] massive intervention by air force planes flying from Luanda. FALA captured large quantities of war materiel and inflicted heavy human and material losses on MPLA troops.

3. FALA's General Staff appeals to all its units deployed throughout Angola to reduce FAPLA to its true dimension so that the latter's air force stops being arrogant. The air force merely kills innocent people as part of a tribal campaign. We have a few surprises in store. We will be back.

[Issued] Huambo, 24 August 1993

[Signed] Army General Arlindo Chenda Isaac Pena Ben-Ben

Defense Minister Notes Armed Forces Size, NATO Influence

*MB2408132493 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in
Portuguese 1100 GMT 24 Aug 93*

[From the "Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel" program]

[Text] Angolan Defense Minister Pedro Maria da Tonha Pedale says the strength of the Angolan Armed Forces, FAA, could be in excess of 100,000 men should the war

continue in the country. Interviewed by REVISTA MILITAR, the defense minister noted that the FAA is being created along the lines of NATO's armies because experiences are being sought from Western countries—namely, Portugal, France, and England.

Commentary Reaffirms Validity of Bicesse Accord

*MB2508205593 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in
Portuguese 1900 GMT 25 Aug 93*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Suddenly there are international efforts and much running around with a view to a magical resumption of peace talks. There are so many of these efforts that those involved do not even care anymore how they will achieve their ends. The most recent peace proposal supported by certain African figures is sufficient evidence of how the reason of people and their state can be bent to satisfy the whims and conveniences of a false martyr whom the people did not choose to govern the country at the democratic September 1992 elections. All efforts, all good will aimed at a peaceful settlement to the Angolan conflict are welcome. Rather less welcome is the theory that the settlement to the conflict includes a summit between President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Jonas Savimbi.

It has to be said once and for all that the Angolan conflict does not arise from a crisis of confidence among party leaders. There is no conflict between the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. There is not any sustainable evidence of ethnic conflict. The Angolan conflict has arisen out of the UNITA leadership's rejection of electoral results and the war that Jonas Savimbi ordered against the democratic institutions and the people he claimed to defend.

This truth is enshrined in the majority of the resolutions which have been issued by the UN Security Council. It is a principle which cannot be overturned in any credible and respectable peace proposal. Any peace proposal which is not based on the Bicesse Accord, the UN Security Council resolutions, and the Abidjan Protocol, whether it be African or European, is bound to fail. If we were tolerant enough to agree to the Abidjan Protocol for the sake of the fatherland and of democracy, then those who contemplate acting outside of those principles should be discouraged from doing so. Gbadolite never again!

Mozambique**Chissano, Dhlakama Comment on 25 Aug Meeting**

*MB2508181593 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 25 Aug 93*

[Report by Edmundo Galiza Matos; passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Chissano and Dhlakama have been meeting for the last three days and will meet alone again on 27 August. Their meeting goes into recess tomorrow. So far, no solutions or compromises have been found to help overcome the stalemate in the Mozambican peace process, which is running far behind schedule. People continue to share high expectations after these three days of face-to-face meetings behind closed doors. The question is: When will the process really take off? Both leaders recognize that the talks are going very well. Nonetheless, it is on everyone's mind that there should be something tangible by now. As we noted earlier, Chissano and Dhlakama met again today. As had happened yesterday, it was the president of the Republic who answered the questions posed by reporters after the meeting at the Military Club. Dhlakama remained silent. The host spoke, saying there was not much to say today.

[Chissano] "We continued our talks today. Today, it was supposed to be a short meeting so we could organize ourselves. We have work to do. Mr. Dhlakama has to meet his aides. Obviously, I must also meet with my colleagues. Thus, we will probably continue our work on 27 August."

Chissano said he and Afonso Dhlakama had agreed to send for the provincial governors, who must come to Maputo. Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] says those provincial governors belong to the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] and, for that very reason, must be impartial during the current stage of democratization in the country. The Renamo representatives in the various provinces are also supposed to come and we asked why.

[Chissano] "So we can deepen our talks around the issue of administration."

So, provincial governors are coming to Maputo to help settle the administration issue. But there is more, as Chissano explains:

[Chissano] "In addition to that, it has to do with what we are discussing here and with other things."

Chissano announced the governors are to arrive on 27 August. Will there be any government reshuffle at the provincial level?

[Chissano] "Let us wait and see. I do not think so, though."

[Unidentified reporter] "Will there not be any change, then?"

[Chissano] "I do not think so. I do not know. We must wait and see. First, we will have to look at the matter in depth."

[Reporter] "[passage indistinct]"

[Chissano] "No, it has nothing to do with that. We do not have any spectacular solutions on our hands. We are going to resolve the fundamental problem of creating a

climate of trust and of rendering the country's administration system effective. There could be restructuring today or tomorrow. That is not the crucial problem. The main thing is to create trust. As we said on the first day, there is the need for an appropriate attitude, so our attitude must change. Restructuring is something else altogether."

How long will this face-to-face meeting last? After all, the country's eyes and ears are eagerly following developments at this summit.

[Chissano] "This meeting will not drag on. It is a permanent thing." [laughter]

Rumor has it that the two men are discussing ways of sharing power between Frelimo and Renamo. Afonso Dhlakama had this to say about that:

[Dhlakama] "It is nothing like that. There is no need for it. We are waiting for free and democratic elections. Thus, it is [words indistinct]."

View Peace Prospects

LD2508192193 Lisbon RTP Internacional Television in Portuguese 1800 GMT 25 Aug 93

[Passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[Excerpts] Joaquim Chissano and Afonso Dhlakama are on the verge of reaching an agreement that will unblock the peace process in Mozambique. The wish of Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] to administer the regions it controls is opposed by Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] and by the United Nations, who fear the country might be split in two. This has become the main bone of contention between the two sides but today, after another meeting with Chissano, Dhlakama told RTP that an agreement on resolving this problem will be struck. [passage omitted] Our Maputo correspondent Fernando Magalhaes reports. [passage omitted]

[Magalhaes] Chissano actually admitted the possibility of a government reshuffle.

[Chissano] "I think not, I don't know. We shall have to see. First we must deepen the discussion."

[Magalhaes] Could this herald the mooted power sharing between Frelimo and Renamo?

[Dhlakama] "We are waiting for free and democratic elections, yes? So there is no need to share power at this stage."

[Magalhaes] Shortly afterward we sought Dhlakama at his temporary residence in Maputo. [passage omitted]

"Mr. Afonso Dhlakama, how will the problem of the country's reunification be resolved?"

[Dhlakama] "I believe that machinery will be created to control the functioning of the provincial governorships."

[Magalhaes] "Does that mean that the assembling and demobilization of troops might perhaps begin as of 27 August?"

[Dhlakama] "No. The assembling and demobilization of troops in Mozambique will only commence after we have signed an agreement on the administration of the territory."

[Magalhaes] "So there will be an agreement?"

[Dhlakama] "Certainly there will be an agreement."
[passage omitted]

Prospects for Territorial Administration Talks

LD2508170193 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 1600 GMT 25 Aug 93

[Excerpts] In Mozambique the provincial governors and Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] regional representatives have been summoned to Maputo in order to participate in the talks on territorial administration. The talks have thus been adjourned to Friday [27 August]. Fernando Canana reports from Maputo:

[Canana] Provincial governors and Renamo regional representatives have been summoned to Maputo by President Joaquim Chissano and the Renamo leader in order to participate in the debate on the main item on the agenda of the Chissano-Dhlakama summit, which is the question of territorial administration. This was confirmed at the end of the third round of talks by the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] and Renamo leaders as they left the Military Club where the summit is taking place.

[Begin recording] [Chissano] We will be continuing our work most likely on Friday. Most likely on Friday. We have summoned to Maputo the provincial governors and the Renamo representatives in the various provinces in order to discuss territorial administration in greater depth.

[Correspondent] When will they arrive?

[Chissano] We are expecting them on Friday. You see, a reshuffle is something that can happen today as it can happen tomorrow, that is no problem. The essential problem is to create a climate of confidence and, as we pointed out on the first day, to create the right attitude, to bring about a change of attitude. And the question of a reshuffle is independent from all this. [end recording]
[passage omitted]

[Announcer] Our African affairs specialist Antonio Pacheco is closely following the Mozambican peace process. [passage omitted]

[Pacheco] This new development is both a good and bad sign. It is a good sign for those seeking peace at any price, even if the price is the sharing of power between the big two. It is a bad sign for those thinking in terms of real democracy. [passage omitted]

The serious problems are now being settled between the two warlords, and in military premises at that, lest there be any doubts. The so-called unarmed parties continue waiting for the green light, pretending to hold a share in the future of the peace process, sometimes jumping onto Renamo's lap, and sometimes leaning toward Frelimo. What is really on the cards now is not a multiparty system but bipolarization, the sharing of power between Frelimo and Renamo.

Namibia

Russian Experts Expected To Address 'Explosives Chaos'

MB2208161793 Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 16 Aug 93 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] Russian Federation experts are expected soon at Grootfontein to bring some order to the explosives chaos at the Army Headquarters, for an advance payment of "several hundred thousand rands."

This weekend trustworthy Army sources alleged, among other things, that Chief of Staff General Charles (Ho Chi Minh) Namholoh received a telephone call on Friday from the Russian Federation Embassy in Windhoek that confirms that Russian assistance has been sought to address the potential danger of the approximately 800 tonnes of ammunition at Grootfontein.

The Namibian action is apparently being coordinated by military attache Colonel Sergei Sotskov, a former SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] military adviser in Angola, after it was assured by former attache Colonel Yuriy Kisselev in Moscow.

The financial implications of Russian assistance and the shortage of funds in the Namibian army were allegedly discussed approximately two weeks ago and one of the proposals put forward was that money should be inter-departmentally transferred to the director of Logistics, Colonel Peter Namundunga.

Col. Namundunga indicated at the meeting that an urgent decision does not have to be taken and that "the situation at Grootfontein can be left as is until the Russians come."

It was apparently decided later that if an agreement is reached with the Russian Federation the money for clean-up operations would be requested from the President's Office under the pretext of having to make necessary renovations.

Meanwhile, it is alleged in Grootfontein that the explosives situation has not changed since the Radmore report revealed the potential danger.

A senior officer of the Namibian Defense Force at Grootfontein alleged this weekend that President Sam Nujoma was not fully informed of the real situation at the base. "The

old main storage place is orderly and safe. What the president was not told is that until last week there were still explosives lying around in disarray in makeshift storage rooms around the army headquarters."

"The storage places constructed by Windhoek Consulting Engineers are too full and for this reason the ammunition was put in the makeshift storage rooms. This is where the actual danger lies," the officer alleged. [passage omitted]

The army officer confirmed that President Nujoma did not inspect the old and disused ammunition during his recent visit to Grootfontein. He also challenged the NBC [Namibian Broadcasting Corporation], who accompanied Mr. Nujoma, to immediately release video footage of Mr. Nujoma's inspection of the base.

Mr. Nujoma said during his Grootfontein visit that the Radmore report was based on "lies" and that he (Mr. Nujoma), because of his experience as a SWAPO commander, found after inspecting the ammunition that it is safe.

Swaziland

Chief Justice Finds Magistrates Guilty, Imposes Fines

MB2508133893 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 25 Aug 93 pp 1, 36

[Report by Vusie Ginindza]

[Excerpt] All 10 magistrates who were on strike for nearly three weeks were yesterday found guilty by the Chief Justice [CJ], Mr David Hull and fined a collective sum of E [Emalangen] 17,500.

It was also left to the discretion of the State to withhold salary from any of the Magistrates, for any day on which they did not carry out their duties.

The Magistrates are:

- Mr Reuben Zondi (Principal Magistrate). He was fined E2,500
- Mr Siphon Mabuza.
- Mr Stanley Maphalala.
- Mr Kush Vilakati.
- Mr Lucas Maziya.

The four, all senior magistrates were fined E2,000 each.

Mr Mcabango Dlamini, Mr Dumsani Magagula, Mr Kenneth Nkambule and Mr Sabelo Mngomezulu (Magistrates) were fined E1,500 each.

Then there was Mrs Doris Tshabalala who was fined E1,000 because she resumed her duties before the CJ

suspended the rest of the Magistrates from their duties last Thursday. [passage omitted].

Zambia

Egypt's Musa Delivers Mubarak Message to Chiluba

NC2508175793 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1432 GMT 25 Aug 93

[Text] Lusaka, 25 Aug (MENA)—Zambian President Frederick Chiluba today received a written message from President Husni Mubarak in his capacity as chairman of the OAU. Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa handed the message to the Zambian president when he met with him after arriving in Lusaka today in the course of his current tour of a number of African states. The message deals with the steps Egypt has taken to implement the resolutions of the African summit conference in Cairo, the economic problems facing the continent, the conflicts in Mozambique, Angola, and Liberia, and the situation in Somalia. The message also deals with Egypt's views on developments in South Africa and the efforts being made to end the existing differences among the national leaders and to establish a democratic system with equal rights for the black majority and the white minority.

Zimbabwe

Mugabe Agrees To Lead New Angolan Peace Initiative

MB2408154793 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 24 Aug 93

[From the "Channel Africa Report" program]

[Text] Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe has agreed to lead a new initiative to get the Angolan peace talks back on track. Mugabe held exploratory talks with Angolan Foreign Affairs Minister Venancio de Moura on Monday [23 August] and is expected to meet with UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi in the near future. Trevor Grundy reports:

[Grundy] After his meeting with President Mugabe, the Angolan foreign minister told reporters that President Mugabe had been asked to intervene in the Angolan war and hold talks directly with Dr. Jonas Savimbi. He would not elaborate, but sources here say it is highly likely that the Zimbabwean head of state, who is also the chairman of the African Frontline States, will contact the UNITA leader and hold talks with him in the near future, Dr. Savimbi being willing, of course.

Yesterday witnessed intense activity at Harare's State House. First Mr. de Moura called on President Mugabe and stayed with him at State House for about an hour. Then the UN representative to Angola went in to see the

president. Commented Mr. Beye later: We're here to coordinate with our chairman on what kind of sanctions we can ask to be put on UNITA, and how we can best present our proposals to the United Nations.

Mr. Beye said that humanitarian relief operations are now catastrophic throughout Angola, although last month these agencies did manage to get about 7,000 tonnes of food to the worst-hit sectors of the community. It is estimated that about 1,000 people a day die in that country, which has been at civil war almost since the moment the Portuguese flag dropped at two stadiums, one in Huambo, the other in Luanda, on the night of 11 November 1975. At least a quarter of the civilian population—and that is about 2.5 million people—have been displaced within Angola, and thousands more have fled to neighboring states.

At the end of his talks with President Mugabe the UN representative dismissed speculation that he was here in Harare to talk to a representative of UNITA who had, according to earlier press reports, arrived in Harare. I only heard about this from newspapers, he said; I am only here to meet President Mugabe.

Mugabe Interviewed on RSA Transition, Seizure of Land

MB2508112793 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1830 GMT 24 Aug 93

[“Exclusive” interview with President Robert Mugabe by John Bishop in Harare on 17 August; from the “Agenda” program]

[Text] [Bishop] Tonight, an exclusive interview with President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe—the first, by the way, that he has given to a South African television team since he came to power in 1980. He is a man in the news. Apart from his controversial plan to acquire white farmland, his recent remarks about so-called racist whites having to leave their country have made the headlines. Well, last week I visited Harare and in a wide-ranging interview I first asked him to comment on the South African political scene:

[Begin recording] [Mugabe] One hopes that the elections that are now envisaged, and that are meant to take place in April next year, will take place in an environment of peace and calm, so those who are expected to vote—and one would hope that the majority of the people of South Africa will use this opportunity, you see, to determine the future of South Africa—that they will vote in an atmosphere that is peaceful and conducive, therefore, to the production of a result everybody will say was free and fair.

[Bishop] Which side are you backing? Which of those parties would you like to see win?

[Mugabe] Naturally, we'd want to see a combination of the progressive forces take place before the election. If it was possible for those forces to form a front, and that

means naturally the ANC [African National Congress] and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], together with other liberals and progressives in South Africa, so that at this stage of the elections those who are against apartheid will win the day, and this is what we want to see first and foremost. Well, the parties will sort themselves out in due course, but I think this first election should see unity of the progressive forces in the first place.

[Bishop] When you say liberal forces, Your Excellency, do you include the Democratic Party, the largely white-supported party?

[Mugabe] Sure, sure, sure. Why not? The antiapartheid forces, all of them.

[Bishop] What about the other side? I mean, you know the history as well as anyone.

[Mugabe] Well, the other side has been pro-apartheid, and now you have De Klerk having rejected apartheid and toeing a line which is not yet very clear. One is not able at this juncture to say what ideological thrust his party, the National Party [NP], now espouses. But we are very glad, though, that he has moved away from apartheid, that the NP has abandoned its racist policies. But it remains to be seen how much of the support is still with President de Klerk within the NP itself.

[Bishop] But you are aware that there is a group in South Africa that wants its own territory—an Afrikaans-speaking group—and you could end up with Afrikanerland on your Messina border. That's been designated on one map at least.

[Mugabe] Well, I think it's nonsensical, going back to the old days of the Boer republics. That's what they really would want to do. Everybody must think now in terms of a greater South Africa, a South Africa that encompasses the bantustans and creates a completely new environment, an environment political and environment socio-economic, and accommodates all the races in South Africa, and various ideologies. It's a difficult task, but nevertheless it's a task the people of South Africa are called upon, you see, to undertake.

[Bishop] But to press you, what if there is this group that says, we feel threatened, we're going to be overwhelmed by numbers, we have to have our own small area?

[Mugabe] That's, I think, a prescription for a war in the future, because the bulk of the people will not accept it, and the majority will not just be blacks, the majority will be both blacks and whites who will not entertain that kind of primitive concept. And if they were to have their way now, they cannot hope to survive as a little entity.

[Bishop] Can I ask you about three prominent visitors—Mr. Mandela, [PAC President] Mr. Clarence Makwetu, and Chief Buthelezi. They've all visited you. At your invitation?

[Mugabe] Yes, sometimes at their own instance, when they wanted to come. Mandela and Makwetu were

always people we accommodated, and we wanted to assist as best we could within the context of the OAU and the Frontline States, and so really they have had an open route all the time. But Chief Buthelezi, well, because we wanted now to see a unity of forces within South Africa, and we wanted to also help in bringing down the level of violence in South Africa, we naturally, as Frontline States, decided that we should start some dialogue with him, and the way is now open for him too.

[Bishop] Well, what did you say to him?

[Mugabe] That they should unite in South Africa, that all anti-apartheid forces should unite, and we wanted to see, really, Mandela and Chief Buthelezi, Makwetu and Chief Buthelezi talking to each other and trying to work out ways of stopping the violence that's continuing to occur in South Africa.

[Bishop] Well, of course, Chief Buthelezi has his own plans. He wants to see a sovereign Zulu kingdom. Would your remarks concerning an Afrikanerland be the same?

[Mugabe] Yes, that applies really to that kind of concept, it's division yes, and I don't think he expressed it here. I think he would want to see the Zulus afforded a place within South Africa, and not as a separate state. They can't survive as a separate state.

[Bishop] So why not an Afrikaner area in the same situation?

[Mugabe] An African area...?

[Bishop, interrupting] Afrikaner, Afrikaans-speaking area.

[Mugabe] Well, the Afrikaners should have it by virtue purely of their being a constituency, and this is what I have in mind, a Zulu constituency, and if you have the bulk of Afrikaners, say, in the Orange Free State and they vote for a party of their own choice, well and good, then that is the choice and, therefore, they will remain an entity as constituents in that particular political environment.

[Bishop] Well, now, [Zambian President] Mr. Chiluba has received President F.W. de Klerk. When can we expect a reciprocal meeting?

[Mugabe] Well, not planned as such. I know President de Klerk has wanted to meet with me, but I judged that time was not ripe. I was going really by our decision both in the Commonwealth and also in the OAU that we should interact with South Africa more effectively at a time when political negotiations will have reached a stage we regard as irreversible, irreversible in terms of the process of peace that is being worked by the South Africans just now, and we believe this moment will still arrive and...

[Bishop, interrupting] It hasn't arrived yet?

[Mugabe] Well, part of it might have arrived. We started ministerial talks. For example, my minister of industry and commerce has been to South Africa to interact with

his counterpart there, and that's quite a development. We never allowed this in the past. But I think things have opened up now. We hear now that elections are planned for 27 April; that many other developments, including Walvis Bay, the Namibian question that has been decided upon now, and we are very delighted that Walvis Bay is now going to go to Namibia. There is this amount of progress that has taken place in South Africa in respect of the negotiations, and we judge that irreversibility or the state of irreversibility will soon be reached, and that will then offer us an opportunity—that is, President de Klerk and myself—to interact. [end recording]

[Bishop] Now part two of that exclusive interview with President Robert Mugabe. I asked him in his Harare office to comment on his plan to take over white-owned farms, a plan which has become an international talking point over the past few weeks.

[Begin recording] [Mugabe] Why should it be big issue over the last 2 weeks? It's an issue that has been with us all this time. What we said—and we have emphasized, in the light of machinations taking place now to prevent us from proceeding with land acquisition in accordance with the Land Acquisition Act—is that the right of the people of Zimbabwe to acquire land should never be questioned. That's all we have said. We have not said that land will be acquired without compensation. We'll pay the necessary compensation for any land that's acquired. But our right to acquire that land cannot be questioned.

[Bishop] You have said, I think, that if you'd got thwarted in this, you might do that, you might—no compensation...

[Mugabe, interrupting] Well, we can never get thwarted as a government, anyway. We always have a machinery. But I just want to remind people, especially those who now occupy the land, this commercial land—because yesterday they were supporters of UDI—that they should not think that UDI is a monopoly for one side. We are also capable of it.

[Bishop] What does that mean?

[Mugabe] That we could acquire the land without the necessary legal procedures that we have set ourselves. We could do that, but we are not doing it because we have already that Land Acquisition Act as an instrument to enable us to acquire land, and, therefore, it will not be necessary, really, to resort to any UDI, that means, seizure of land. We have proceeded all along in an orderly manner. But I must remind them from time to time that their own tactics in the past can also be our tactics.

[Bishop] But some of your political opponents inside Zimbabwe say that you are using it as a political gimmick, that you're going back on an undertaking that you would only take unproductive land, and that you will in

fact seriously endanger the economy of the country if white productive farmland is taken away. Comment?

[Mugabe] Political gimmick? I wish it was, then of course it would not be something real, but purely a gimmick.

[Bishop] For votes?

[Mugabe] Yes, if it's a gimmick then why should they fear it? But it isn't that. And if anyone really can recall their history, the history of the country, and especially the history of the struggle, they will remember that land constituted the greatest grievance of all. We organized the liberation struggle around land. It's land we must have, we must deliver to the people, and we mean it. It cannot be a mere gimmick. It is a reality, this question. Go into the rural areas and see the desperate situation in which the people are. They need land, and we must deliver it.

[Bishop] It's said that you took millions of hectares of land and it was badly worked and it's just lying there.

[Mugabe] No, part was resettled, and resettled—well, I think most of it. The resettlement program that was carried out on it was carried out in an efficient way, but there is some land which was not—which did not receive a good form of resettlement, and we have revised that. We have looked at resettlement programs in countries that pursued this kind of policy in the past. We have been to Malaysia, we have also studied what the Kenyans did, what Ireland did—I was in Ireland last year—and we are quite satisfied that our present mode of resettlement will be a success. We must have inputs, we must be able to assist the people upon resettlement. We shouldn't leave it to the people to find their own means of tilling the land, when in the first place they never had the means, and that's the reason we gave them land to utilize, because they couldn't acquire it on their own.

[Bishop] Requesting that you [words indistinct] on an undertaking?

[Mugabe] No, no undertaking. The Land Acquisition Act is the undertaking, and that says we shall acquire land, that we shall pay adequate compensation for it. That's the undertaking, but we have said we will look first at under-utilized land. That does not mean that all the underutilized land will be acquired. It would make nonsense of the resettlement program if we were to restrict ourselves merely to underutilized land, because it's not enough.

[Bishop] But you wouldn't want to upset the very good agricultural...

[Mugabe, interrupting] We have said also that whatever is agro-industrial will not be tampered with. We will not tamper with sugar estates, with tea estates, with coffee estates, with plantations that have been ongoing for a long time. But we would expect some of these concerns, as some of them are doing entirely on their own—like Triangle and Hippo Valley—to bring into their own system smallholders who will, if skills are acquired by

them, also add onto the production of either sugar or coffee, and this has been happening. Triangle has developed a small group of sugar farmers, on plantations that are well prepared by Triangle, and that's the kind of resettlement—we are very happy with that kind of exercise. We won't tamper with those ones, but the tobacco grower, the maize grower, soya bean grower, well, that's the land we will acquire—we need. Otherwise, if we won't acquire that kind of land we won't be able to acquire any land at all, and we would want to see that the modes of production which were being carried out, or which were adopted by the previous farmers will also be the modes of production that we would see, we would recommend for adoption by the small farmers. And mind you, we are not just thinking of the peasants. We are also thinking of the Chibero-trained people, those who have been through our agricultural colleges, and who can be given smallholdings of 200 acres, 500 acres, and that kind of thing, and therefore people with the real knowledge and skills to do agriculture.

[Bishop] Some people would say you are out of step with history, that Marxism has gone as the collapse of communism in Europe, and it's the time for the free market.

[Mugabe] Free market means free for only those with capital, and how many will be having capital in a developing economy?

[Bishop] Well, they argue that eventually everybody will have capital.

[Mugabe] Eventually yes. What about in the interim period? And then in the interim period, if everybody will have capital, then it's really a socialist stage on that bridge, because if everybody has some capital, then some measure of equality has been achieved, and this is what you aim at when you preach socialist philosophy. But what we emphasize is that it is necessary, absolutely necessary to develop some talents in the people, and that means, of course, educating them, having institutions that go beyond just the academic system of education, and a system that will ensure that skills of various kinds are developed among the people, because you would need them in agriculture, you would need them in mining, you would need them in industry, and need them in the various infrastructural developmental programs you will embark, whether it's the making of roads, or it's electricity you are thinking of generating. You will need those skills, and those have to be developed. In the long run you will depend upon those skills, and I'm sure one would want to see a South Africa which also lays emphasis on the development of those skills. We have tried to lay that kind of emphasis, but we find ourselves still lagging behind our own objectives.

[Bishop] So you are saying that when we have this new government in South Africa, a system similar, or identical to that in Zimbabwe should be introduced?

[Mugabe] I think they necessarily will have to do so, they just have to do so. How will they provide for the education of the poor? How will they ensure that the

unemployed are employed in, you know, the immediate future? That's not possible, and therefore the state has to carry out a welfare program necessarily, and that's socialism.

[Bishop] Now, Mr. President, Zimbabwe and you. It's thought in some quarters that you are running a total state here, a totalitarian state centered around you. There is no free media, people are fearful, and you've placed party placemen and party placemen all around you. And, while there's not exactly fear, you've got the total state, so what price democracy?

[Mugabe] Goodness me! But who is then free in this country? I want to ask the question?

[Bishop] Well the media. What about television?

[Mugabe] Television? Television is what it was.

[Bishop] Can they do what I'm doing to you here?

[Mugabe] Television? Well it's up to them to do so. They are free to ask me those questions, but we have just this Zimbabwe television service and we are content that it is doing good work and they need to be supported financially because it is a facility that is inadequate at the moment and we want to spread it throughout the country. There are areas which do not get television pictures at all and so we still have to develop, but they report, everybody, they report [pauses]... leaders, opposition leaders—so-called—I say so-called because they have no effect at all on the masses.

[Bishop] They might have when you try them in the next election.

[Mugabe] Well, if I ...

[Bishop, interrupting] When you try them out at the next election.

[Mugabe] No, no they must try themselves. I don't have to try them. They have already tried themselves. Don't forget that from the very onset, in 1980, we had multi-party elections.

[Bishop] But strong opposition is good for democracy, is it not?

[Mugabe] Well, I don't know. Sometimes it is good. Sometimes it is not good.

[Bishop] Would you favor it, for yourself?

[Mugabe] I favor harmony of the people. I favor unity and harmony amongst the people and would want to see really, the people agree that they are, that they unite, but they should never be compelled into a totalitarian situation where willy nilly they belong to one school of thought. No.

[Bishop] You don't mind personal criticism then, Your Excellency?

[Mugabe] Yes, I don't mind at all. I'm an intellectual and I think it's good to subject your own thoughts to scrutiny by others. In my own party there is real democracy and the leader doesn't carry the day necessarily.

[Bishop] Looking back, do you have any regrets of your rise to power? I'm thinking particularly about the guerrilla war—all that terrible bloodshed.

[Mugabe] No, no, no I don't. I don't at all, you mean having engaged in the guerrilla warfare? Why? Why? We had to do that. Don't forget that we did that as a last resort. We started by organizing people politically with demonstrations and strikes in the country to bring about change. The British Government we had expected would heed our concerns didn't do so and they allowed the UDI here to take root.

[Bishop] President Robert Mugabe speaking to me in Harare last Tuesday. From the "Agenda" team a very good night.

Cote d'Ivoire**President Appoints New Education Minister**

AB1908132093 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaîne Nationale-Une Network in French 1245 GMT 19 Aug 93

[Text] Upon the prime minister's recommendation, the president of the Republic has signed a decree appointing Saliou Toure minister of national education. Mr. Toure is a mathematics professor at the National University of Cote d'Ivoire.

Guinea**President Interviewed on Prospects for Upcoming Elections**

LD2508165693 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 25 Aug 93

[Excerpt] Our guest on the second part of this bulletin is General Lansana Conte, president of the Republic of Guinea. Guinea has launched its democratic process, the next step of which will feature the holding of the presidential and general elections. The elections were scheduled to take place at the beginning of the year but were postponed. Nicholas Balique asked President Lansana Conte about the details on the electoral calendar:

[Begin recording] [Conte] In one of my speeches I told the Guineans that we will propose the last quarter of this year for the holding of the presidential and general elections. The precise date has not yet been set but we confirm that these elections will be held during the last quarter of this year.

[Balique] The Guineans will therefore be going to the polling stations before December 1993?

[Conte] Exactly, that is what we have promised to achieve. According to a report of the Interior Ministry, which is in charge of preparations, we will do this on time.

[Balique] We have heard several opposition leaders making many requests before these elections. As we read in the press and from what we heard from some of the party leaders, they spoke about a transition government being formed before the elections. What is your opinion on this proposal, Mr. President?

[Conte] I don't think that a transition government three months before the elections is necessary. The current government is composed of Guineans from all tendencies. I think that to avoid falling behind schedule in holding the elections, it is now necessary to deal with the elections instead of forming another government which would perhaps postpone or delay the elections. I have no intention of delaying the elections. Guinea should deal with other matters because we cannot make our living out of elections!

[Balique] Will you be a candidate, or is it too soon to say?

[Conte] Nobody can announce their candidacy at the moment because according to our Constitution, it is up to the political parties to designate the candidates. So it is a bit too soon to say I am a candidate. [passage omitted] [end recording]

43d Political Party Registered, Authorized

AB1908113593 Conakry Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique de Guinee in French 0645 GMT 19 Aug 93

[Text] A 43d political party has just been registered in Guinea. It is the National Union for Guinean Prosperity [Union pour le Prosperite de Guinea, UNPG]. This party is henceforth authorized to carry out activities in accordance with the by-laws it deposited with the Ministry of Interior and Security, as well as the rules and regulations in force. Its registration papers were signed on 16 August.

Liberia**NPFL Boycotts First Council of State Meeting**

AB2508171093 Paris AFP in French 1428 GMT 25 Aug 93

[Excerpts] Monrovia, 25 Aug (AFP)—The Council of State, the Liberian transitional executive organ, held its first meeting here today, but in an informal manner and in the absence of the representative from the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL, the main armed faction in the country) which "boycotted" the meeting. [passage omitted]

According to an informed source, Dorothy Musuleng-Cooper of the NPFL, who is the vice chairman of the Council, has decided to "boycott" all meetings until this institution is officially inaugurated. The inauguration, which was initially slated for 24 August, was postponed indefinitely after Council Chairman Bismarck Kuyon of the Interim Government of National Unity [IGNU] expressed the view that the new executive organ could only be established after the disarmament of all combatants has effectively started as provided under the 25 July agreement.

This disarmament exercise is to be carried out by the reinforced West African mediating force, Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group [ECOMOG], under the supervision of UN observers. So far, none of these observers or reinforcements promised to ECOMOG by many African countries have arrived in the country.

UN officials here told AFP today that this delay was due to "technical problems at the organization's headquarters" in New York and that the 30 observers should be arriving within a week. No information was given on the

expected ECOMOG reinforcements. It still is not known which African countries will be providing them or how many there will be.

The NPFL strongly criticized the postponement of the Council's inauguration and accused Kuyon of delaying the implementation of the transition process in order to enable the interim government, which mandated him, to remain in office "in violation of the agreement" signed on 25 July.

Interviewed by journalists today just before the Council's informal meeting, which was held behind closed doors, Kuyon confirmed his stand and denied that the 24 August date was binding. He pointed out that the 25 July agreement stipulated that the transitional institutions should be established in "about 30 days" after the date of signing. According to Kuyon, the agreement, on the contrary, stipulated that the inauguration must "coincide with the start of the disarmament process."

In the absence of Musuleng-Cooper, the Council's informal meeting was held today under the chairmanship of Kuyon and in the presence of the three other members: Sheriff al-Mohamed of the United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia [ULIMO], Thomas Ziah of ULIMO, and David Kpomapkor of the IGNU.

Council of State President Interviewed on Priorities

AB2008202593 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 20 Aug 93 p 20

[“Exclusive” interview with Bismarck Kuyon, president of the Council of State of Liberia, by FRATERNITE MATIN correspondent Sangho D. in Cotonou; date not given]

[Text] [Sangho] Mr. President, as you are preparing to lead the new Liberian transition, what is your most important task?

[Kuyon] As you know, the war has displaced more than a quarter of our population in the subregion, and especially in your country, Cote d'Ivoire. This vast emigration involves more than 700,000. As soon as we assume office, one of our major tasks will be to concentrate on the repatriation and resettlement of our brothers who have emigrated.

[Sangho] Why are you making this repatriation your priority?

[Kuyon] The forced emigration brought about by the war particularly affected our youth. Very young people took up arms at one moment or another. We are going to dwell on bringing these young people quickly back to normal life. We are going to do this through a vast campaign of information and sensitization. Demobilization, disarmament, and resettling of these young exiles who were in the various military factions is very urgent.

[Sangho] What message do you have for the 250,000 or so Liberians exiled in Cote d'Ivoire?

[Kuyon] Cote d'Ivoire and Liberia are neighboring and friendly countries. Anything that happens in one country affects the other, especially tragedies. My message to our compatriots living in Cote d'Ivoire is a simple one: This community should rejoice today and take consolation from the fact that the country now has a united government composed of all the sides that were previously in conflict. To our brothers in Cote d'Ivoire, we send the following message: Return to Liberia!

[Sangho] Do you plan to meet the Ivorian authorities on this issue?

[Kuyon] You know, we cannot thank President Houphouet-Boigny enough for the good work he has done for Liberia, and for the efforts he has made to restore peace to our country. In our opinion, President Houphouet-Boigny is the real architect of the Yamousoukro Accord, which preceded that of Cotonou. He is the oldest of the African leaders. We hail him and we hope he will continue to assist us in the peace process in Liberia which he has set in motion so well.

[Sangho] You are a member of the interim government. Here you are at the head of the transitional government that should lead your country to democratic elections. Doesn't that embarrass you a bit?

[Kuyon] I am not embarrassed at all. First, I am a Liberian. My only preoccupation is to ensure total peace in my country. I no longer consider myself a representative of Amos Sawyer's interim government. I see myself as the representative of the interests of the entire Liberian people.

[Sangho] Are the suspicions of the clans really over?

[Kuyon] I can assure you that for the next six or seven months I will spare no effort to ensure each day that our partisan divisions are over. We, the leaders of the transitional period, should pave the way for our people to follow.

[Sangho] And if, by chance, you fail?

[Kuyon] We are determined to succeed by restoring confidence, hope, and peace to our people. In any case, we assume all the responsibility.

[Sangho] Have you given this assurance of reconciliation to President Nicephore Soglo, current chairman of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS]?

[Kuyon] We have told President Soglo that forgiveness is going to be the basis for the reconciliation process that has been set in motion.

[Sangho] In Cotonou, we felt a real desire for peace from all the Liberian factions. Do you think it is going to work this time?

[Kuyon] There has been too much destruction in the last three years—many wounded people and many lost lives. Faction leaders should learn to forgive and forget so that we can have genuine peace in the country. If we learned something from the current ECOWAS chairman, it is his concern to do everything to ensure that lasting peace is restored in Liberia.

[Sangho] Do you think six months is enough to arrive at democratic elections?

[Kuyon] Six to seven months is a sufficient period, because all that we are talking about involves everything from repatriation to resettlement of emigrants to preparations for elections. Once Liberians return home, all these aspects will be resolved.

[Sangho] In concrete terms, how are you going to go about this?

[Kuyon] We are going to appoint a member of our Council to take special charge of all these issues so that the process will get started quickly, in order that within six months we can have free and fair elections. Our people are tired of the war and the disorder. Liberians want to be governed by elected people. The earlier we start the process, the better it will be for us all.

[Sangho] What is the program for setting up your institutions?

[Kuyon] Our Constitution, as you know, is based on that of the United States, with three branches: the executive, the legislature, and the judiciary. The Cotonou Accord left out the judiciary, with the exception of a vacant post to be filled at the Supreme Court. At the legislative level, there will be only one person heading it, with the three parties represented: 13 seats for the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, 13 for the interim government, and nine for the United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia [ULIMO]. ULIMO will appoint the speaker of the National Assembly. The process has already been set in motion. The executive branch is known. In the next two weeks we will have the constitution of the National Assembly and other bodies. We are going to look for citizens to whom we will entrust some ministerial portfolios.

[Sangho] What about the disarmament? Was it a success?

[Kuyon] It is one of our major preoccupations. That is why we are going to make sure additional troops arrive quickly in Monrovia in order to have a more extensive peacekeeping force. These troops will carry out the disarmament.

Niger

Government Releases 1993 Budget

AB1808101493 Dakar PANA in English 1509 GMT 17 Aug 93

[Text] Niamey, 17 Aug (ANP/PANA)—The Government of Niger budgeted a total of 108.3 billion F [francs]

CFA (300 F CFA; \$1) in 1993, representing 1.12 percent increase over the amount budgeted last year, the Ministry of Finance said in Niamey.

The ministry said a total of 54.5 billion F CFA or 50.48 percent of the amount will be generated internally which represents 12.3 billion F CFA drop from the amount generated from within in 1992. It said a total of 23.6 billion F CFA will be derived from loans and another 29.9 billion F CFA from foreign assistance.

The ministry said the country's official debt had shot up by 17.6 percent from 32.64 billion F CFA in 1992 to 37.703 billion in 1993. Total wage bill was reduced by three billion F CFA from 38 billion F CFA in 1992 to 35 billion F CFA in 1993, the ministry said.

Nigeria

Babangida Farewell Address Postponed; No Reasons Given

AB2508175593 Paris AFP in French 1725 GMT 25 Aug 93

[Text] Abuja, 25 Aug (AFP)—The "farewell address to the nation" that President Ibrahim Babangida was supposed to have given on the morning of 26 August on national radio has been postponed, the Nigerian presidency announced in Abuja on 25 August without giving any reasons for the postponement.

The radio had previously announced that President Babangida would be addressing the nation at 0600 GMT on 26 August, just before a military parade in his honor in the federal capital, Abuja, and the transfer of power to an interim government, the composition of which has not yet been announced today.

Abiola 'Disappointed'

AB2608063293 Paris AFP in English 0016 GMT 26 Aug 93

[Text] London, Aug 25 (AFP)—Chief Moshood Abiola, the man widely regarded as having won Nigeria's June 12 elections, said Wednesday he was "disappointed" that the country's military leader General Ibrahim Babangida had postponed his farewell address.

President Babangida announced late Wednesday that he had postponed indefinitely a farewell address to be given early Thursday, prior to handing over power to an interim government. No explanation was given.

Abiola, who represented the Social Democratic Party (SDP) in the June presidential elections, told AFP in an interview: "It is not only me that is disappointed; the whole country and the world is disappointed."

"Many people don't believe that he (Babangida) will go; he will merely replace himself with one of his own surrogates," he said.

But Abiola, from the southern Yoruba ethnic group, added that the Nigerian people would fight back. "They have poured their objection and opposition into organising the second national strike in our history."

Nigerian national radio had said earlier that General Babangida would broadcast a speech at 7:00 AM (0600 GMT) Thursday, shortly before a military parade in honour of his eight years in office. Immediately after the parade, an interim government was to have been sworn in to rule until elections could be held to replace a presidential poll annulled by the military in June. But by late Wednesday the junta had still not announced the composition of the new government, which is expected to rule until the end of 1994 and then hand over to an elected administration.

Nigeria's strongest labour movement, the National Labour Congress, has vowed to launch an indefinite civil disobedience campaign from midnight (2300 GMT) Friday if the military government has not transferred power to the Senate speaker by then.

Abiola, who missed an appointment with the Foreign Office here Wednesday afternoon because of a "cold," said Tuesday he was the "only president available" and "the only choice of the Nigerian people."

Babangida Plans Remain Unknown; Senators To Boycott Speech

AB2608064293 Paris AFP in English 0230 GMT 26 Aug 93

[By Jacques Pinto]

[Excerpt] Lagos, Aug 26 (AFP)—Nigeria's political crisis appeared to be heading for a showdown as opposition groups stepped up the pressure on military ruler General Ibrahim Babangida to step down as planned Thursday, though confusion surrounded the much-heralded transfer to civilian rule.

President Babangida's office announced late Wednesday that he had postponed a farewell address he was to have given early Thursday, prior to handing over power to an interim government.

Although Babangida has repeatedly pledged to transfer power from the military to civilians by Friday, the junta has yet to announce the composition of the proposed interim government, which is expected to rule until the end of 1994, when it will hand over to an elected administration.

Meanwhile Nigeria's strongest labour movement, the National Labour Congress, has vowed to launch an indefinite civil disobedience campaign from midnight (2300 GMT) Friday if the military government has not transferred power to the Senate speaker by then. "The NLC directed members to begin an 'indefinite stay-at-home action' from August 28 if the military failed to wholly relinquish power to a constitutional government by Friday, August 27," the independent GUARDIAN newspaper reported.

Pro-democracy groups began a three-day civil disobedience campaign Wednesday in protest at the military's refusal to appoint as president Chief Moshood Abiola, the Yoruba businessman widely regarded as having won the June 12 presidential elections annulled by Babangida.

Several Nigerian senators and members of the House of Representatives have decided to boycott Babangida's planned farewell ceremony Thursday in protest at his decision to hand over power to an interim government instead of the Senate speaker, one senator told AFP late Wednesday, on condition of anonymity.

Last week the Senate urged Babangida to hand over to Senate Speaker Iyorchia Ayu on August 27, as stated in the 1989 Constitution, which was approved by the outgoing military administration.

Two successive sessions of the House of Representatives, the lower house, broke up in chaos this week as opposition MPs chanted the name of Abiola, while others shouted their support for Babangida. [passage omitted]

Babangida To Visit Home State at End of Presidential Tenure

AB2608074393 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 26 Aug 93

[Text] Civil servants in Niger State are to close at noon today in preparation for a reception for the president. A government statement in Mina declared tomorrow [27 August] a public holiday for the workers to receive General Babangida in Mina at the end of his tenure as president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces. It called on the people of the state to come out en masse to give the president a rousing welcome back to his home state.

More Than 10,000 Attend Farewell Parade for Babangida

AB2608104693 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 26 Aug 93

[Text] A farewell parade in honor of General Ibrahim Babangida, who is stepping down as president and commander in chief of the Nigerian Armed Forces, has taken place in Abuja, the capital. Voice of Nigeria correspondent Yemi Fakaijor reports that the parade began at about 1000 [0900 GMT] local time this

morning and is being rounded up about now. Yemi is on the line from Abuja and he tells Ben Egbuna that it has been a colorful parade.

[Fakaijor] The president arrived at the parade ground at exactly 10 AM local time, and the people here are more than 10,000 by my estimation. The president received ovation from the people as he went down the parade ground in a motorcade.

[Egbuna] And you say there are about 10,000 people there. Are they mainly soldiers or a mixture of soldiers and civilians?

[Fakaijor] No, they are....[pauses] Here, you have a mixture of people. Soldiers, civilians coming from all walks of life are gathered here. In fact, the stand cannot contain the people around here. You could see people in active mood, that Nigeria is moving from one point to another in the political transition program.

[Egbuna] At the parade, what exactly is happening? What is Babangida doing, and what are the soldiers doing at the parade?

[Fakaijor] The chief of the parade is here. There are about eight guards parading, with the parade of colors. The president first went round in a motorcade reviewing the parade. Later the parade marched past in slow motion and otherwise here, with the president standing on guard giving his salute. You can hear some applause; it is at the parade review order which has just ended now. The parade commander is at the moment giving instructions to the guards. He is Major Musa Dauda.

[Egbuna] Is Gen. Babangida likely to make any speech there today?

[Fakaijor] I do not think so. I think the major speech will come later in the day when the president will be recording [as heard] his national broadcast to the people. As for now, I cannot see any indication that he is likely to do so, but going by the situation here, most likely he might want to say words of thanks to the people in appreciation of the parade, but whether or not he will do that, I cannot ascertain for now.

[Egbuna] Okay then, now we know that Gen. Babangida is retiring as president and commander in chief of the Nigerian Armed Forces, do we know who is taking over from him?

[Fakaijor] Well, going by lots of people present today, you can tell that Chief Ernest Shonekan will take over from President Babangida, but that will be made known later. That is even said. As you know the swearing-in will take place just after this parade. On the background is the parade commander, Maj. Dauda. So that is what is happening now. You could hear the national anthem in the background.

Papers Report on Parade, Interim Government Composition

AB2608122393 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 26 Aug 93

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspapers report on the farewell parade expected to be carried out today in Abuja, the Nigerian capital, in honor of President Ibrahim Babangida. According to the HERALD, the parade is to be carried out by a joint team of members of the Armed Forces in his honor after eight years as the military president. THE MAIL in a lead story says: IBB says farewell. It notes that the farewell parade will be attended by several chiefs, state governors, traditional rulers, and eminent Nigerians and that it will put to rest speculations that President Babangida will not leave the stage.

Both the HERALD and THE MAIL also say President Babangida is expected to make a valedictory national broadcast today and that members of the newly constituted Interim National Government will be sworn in later in Abuja by the Chief Justice of Nigeria. THE MAIL says the interim government members may include Chief (Bose Sinewo) of the National Republican Convention [NRC]; Nigeria's secretary for information, Uche Chukwumerije; Alhaji Abdurahman Okene, and the secretary for justice, Clement Akpamgbó. The HERALD and THE MAIL speculate further that Chief Ernest Shonekan, the head of the Transitional Council of Nigeria, may head the proposed Interim National Government.

THE GUARDIAN, on its part, says the interim government will last for 16 months and that President Babangida's broadcast to the nation tonight, may spell out the future political directions for the country and possible innovations, and the interim government arrangements. The paper further reports that the chairmen of the two political parties, the Social Democratic Party [SDP] and the NRC, arrived in Abuja yesterday for consultations with the president.

However, THE GUARDIAN says the party leaders still failed to disclose the contents of their meeting with the president, and quotes the NRC chairman as stating that they came to confer with government on the proposed interim government.

THE CHAMPION in a lead story with a question mark says next January is for polls. According to it, the poll may be conducted between January and February next year for the election of a new president. The CHAMPION notes that the election will be organized at the last lap of the interim government which is expected to be in office for six months with Chief Ernest Shonekan as the leader.

Reacting to this, THE REPUBLIC and THE GUARDIAN say Chief M.K. Abiola, the SDP presidential candidate and (Daka Basherón), both in London, say

the Interim National Government will not work. One of their reasons is that the interim government is an unelected one and the government will not receive the support of the people.

Speaker Denies Babangida Called To Head Interim Government

AB2508214093 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 2000 GMT 25 Aug 93

[From the "60 Minutes" news program]

[Text] The speaker of the House of Representatives, Chief Agunwa Nnaekwe, has dismissed as false a news report that the house resolved on Tuesday, August 24, that President Ibrahim Babangida should head the proposed interim national government. In a statement in a Abuja today, the speaker said the claims were the personal views of some members who were being mischievous. The speaker further said the House did not any time deliberate either on the nature, function, tenure, and composition of the interim national government or the presidential address on it. Chief Nnaekwe said that he was unhappy with the alleged resolution, describing it as a misleading statement which could tarnish the reputation of the house and embarrass the president, who had offered to step aside on August 26th, 1993.

Meanwhile, the Senate has adjourned sitting till September 28, 1993.

Lagos Streets Deserted; Tension Reported

AB2608102793 Paris AFP in English 1014 GMT 26 Aug 93

[By Jacques Pinto]

[Excerpts] Lagos, Aug 26 (AFP)—Nigeria's military leader Ibrahim Babangida prepared Thursday [26 August] to step down after eight years in power, but there were still no details of an incoming interim government that is due to oversee a long-awaited transfer to civilian rule. General Babangida is to step down Thursday—a day before his self-imposed deadline for ceding power—after a military parade in Abuja in a ceremony transferring power to the interim administration, the presidency announced late Wednesday.

The Thursday morning parade in the new federal capital—just a hundred kilometres (60 miles) from Babangida's northern home province of Niger—may also see the departure of other senior junta members, the influential GUARDIAN newspaper reported Thursday, citing military sources. [passage omitted]

As Abuja prepared for the military parade, which all Army chiefs and senior diplomats were expected to attend, tension was high in the economic capital Lagos. The streets of Lagos remained deserted early Thursday, the second day of a three-day civil disobedience campaign orchestrated by pro-democracy groups in protest

at the military's refusal to appoint as president Moshood Abiola, the Muslim millionaire widely regarded as having won the June 12 presidential elections annulled by Babangida.

No junta announcement on the interim government had been broadcast by 8:00 a.m. (0700 GMT) Thursday, while Babangida delayed his farewell address to the nation, scheduled for 7:00 A.M., until Thursday evening, sources said. The rumour mill cited Ernest Shonekan, an international businessman, as leading candidate to head the interim administration. [passage omitted]

State, Traditional Rulers Assure Nonnatives of Safety

AB2608083493

[Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on appeals by various state officials and traditional chiefs to nonnatives of these states not to panic and flee as carried by Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English at 0600 GMT on 26 August in its first major newscast:

AKWA IBOM STATE

Governor Akpan Isemin of Akwa Ibom State has assured nonnatives of the safety of their lives and property. The governor gave the assurance in Uyo during a meeting with representatives of Ibo, Hausa, Yoruba, and other ethnic groups. The meeting was also attended by paramount rulers and religious leaders. Governor Isemin disclosed that the government was aware that some dubious elements intend to infiltrate the state to destabilize and mobilize the people against government. He reminded civil servants in the state not to support any strike action by workers as the state government expended huge sums of money for their salaries and other overhead costs.

BORNO STATE

Nonnatives resident in Borno State have been assured of the safety of their lives and property. The Shehu of Borno, Alhaji Mustapha Umar al-Kenami, gave the assurance while addressing newsmen in Maiduguri. Alhaji Mustapha el-Kenami also enjoined indigenes and nonnatives alike to go about their normal business without fear of molestation from anywhere. The Shehu charged all citizens to be law-abiding and warned those fabricating unfounded rumors with the aim of disrupting peace and stability of the country to desist from such acts. Meanwhile the state governor, Alhaji Maina Ma'ji Lawan has assured nonnatives living in the state of their safety. According to the governor, there have not been any form of lawlessness or confusion in Borno State since the annulment of the June presidential election.

EDO STATE

In Edo State, the Onoji of Ewuacho [traditional chief's title] in Essan Southeast, (Zaike S.O. Ikowen I), has called on nonnatives of the area to stop their movement

to their hometowns. Speaking to a group of traders in his palace, (Zaike Ikowen) assured them of the safety of their lives and property because of the friendliness of the people. He drew their attention to the unnecessary loss of lives through accidents during such movements.

KOGI STATE

The Eje of Ankpa in Kogi State, Alhaji Amadu Yakubu, has assured nonnatives resident in the area of adequate protection of their lives and property. The traditional ruler gave the assurance in an interview with our correspondent in Ankpa. He stated that the people of Ankpa and Egalas in general are peace-loving people and urged them to move about their normal businesses. Alhaji Amadu Yakubu maintained that the Federal Government is in firm control of the current political problem and called on all Nigerians wherever they are to remain calm and obey the laws of the land. The Eje of Ankpa contended that there was no cause for the present confusion since the two political parties have agreed to form an interim national government.

PLATEAU STATE

The governor of Plateau State, Mr. Fedelis Tapgun, has reemphasized that the unity of the country is not negotiable despite the temporary political setback. Governor Tapgun stated this in Jos while receiving a delegation of Ibo leaders resident in the state. He reassured all nonnatives resident in the state of government protection and urged them to go about their normal duties without any fear of molestation.

RIVERS STATE

The Rivers State governor, Chief Rufus Ada-George, has appealed to indigenes of the state to desist from acts capable of agitating the minds of law-abiding residents. Chief Ada-George made the appeal while addressing Christians from [place name indistinct] in Port Harcourt on the political situation in the country. He said that mischief makers will be dealt with decisively and assured residents of the state of the safety of their lives and property.

Federal Government To Reconsider Print Media Decrees

AB2608075693 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 26 Aug 93

[Text] The federal government has promised to take another look at Decrees 43 and 48 as they affect the print media. The Newspaper Board Proprietors Association of Nigeria received the assurance yesterday in Abuja during talks with President Ibrahim Babangida and some government officials.

A spokesman for the body, Alhaji Ismaila Kpantwa, told State House correspondents that they were in Abuja to appeal to the government to review the decrees in the interest of the newspaper industry. He said that the association was not adopting a confrontational posture because its members were investors. Alhaji Ismaila

remarked that offenses committed by journalists should not be allowed to affect the lives of their lieutenants and nonjournalists working in the industry. He pledged that the body was committed to a responsible journalism in the country.

Togo

Voting Starts Late, Ends Peacefully

AB2508200593 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900 GMT 25 Aug 93

[Text] Togolese people went to the polls today to choose the president who will lead them for the next five years. They had to choose among independent candidate Jacques Amouzou, Ife Adani of the Togolese Alliance for Democracy, and General Gnassingbe Eyadema of the Rally of the Togolese People.

Initially scheduled to open at 0630, most of the polling stations opened around 0800. The delay was due to a number of problems, notably relating to the replacement of some members of the local commissions and polling stations, and the dispatch of voting materials.

On the whole, the voting took place in calm and security under the vigilant surveillance of security forces and the scrutinizing gaze of international observers. All polling stations closed at 1800.

Koffigoh Addresses Nation After Elections

AB2508222093

[Editorial Report] Lome Radio Lome in French at 2055 GMT on 25 August broadcasts a live or recorded address by Prime Minister Joseph Koffigoh marking the end of the first round of presidential elections. Koffigoh thanks the Togolese people and notes their devotion to civil peace and the spirit of new laws. He says: "This happening is very significant..." and the post-presidential situation looks positive for the entire nation. Koffigoh notes that the small developing nation held elections using very little money.

Turning to the actual elections, he says: "It is difficult to give the exact number of votes cast and more so, to give any partial results." Koffigoh then offers thanks to "friendly" nations who financially backed and observed the elections. He adds: "We will stop a short while to thank all those who spontaneously helped and gave us their assistance; on behalf of the Togolese people, I would like to say thank you very much to our friendly neighboring countries, observers from all over the world, fund donors—without whom nothing would have been possible—all the witnesses for accompanying us along the difficult path of democracy, sovereignty, and development."

He then says: "I would like to stress that the departure of some observers does not in itself represent any disturbance. They also merit our gratitude. They came spontaneously to observe. They formulated their opinion and left. It is their right and this is also part of the game of democracy."

Concluding, Koffigoh says: "Every Togolese man and woman must participate in the forthcoming elections, remembering that in a democracy, as in many other fields, those who are absent are often wrong."

'Coup Plan' Found With Men Trying To Enter From Ghana

AB2508210593 Paris AFP in French 1939 GMT 25 Aug 93

[Text] Lome, 25 Aug (AFP)—Two men (one killed, one injured), who were intercepted last night at the Togo-Ghana border in Lome by a military patrol belonged to a "terrorist commando" which planned to overthrow the government, Togolese Foreign Minister Ouattara Natchaba said today.

According to the official version, the two men and two of their "accomplices," who managed to escape, were coming from Ghana and were covertly trying to cross the border "a few hours before the beginning of the presidential election," which was boycotted by the opposition and which was held in Togo today.

During a news conference, Mr. Natchaba, a close aide of Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema, stated that "the general coup plan" was found on one of the men. The "plan" was mainly intended to "launch attacks at various spots of the country," "proclaim a new government," and "suspend rights and freedom," the minister added.

To back his statement, he played to reporters the cassette recording of a statement read, according to him, by Mr. Jean Degli, former spokesman of the Togolese transition government, which was supposed to have been broadcast after the "plot" succeeded. Mr. Natchaba accused Mr. Degli of being "one of the people in charge of training terrorist groups (of the Togolese opposition) in Ghana."

The identity of the dead person was not revealed. The injured person is Mr. Koffi Amedome, deputy general secretary at the Lome city council.

This morning, Mr. Amedome's family told AFP that he was caught in the patrol's fire while he was returning to his house, which is located at about 100 meters from the border.

An opposition party, the Union of Forces for Change, led by Mr. Gilchrist Olympio (opposition exile in Ghana whose candidacy in the election was rejected by the Supreme Court,) asserted that Mr. Amedome was "threatened for carrying out the signature legalization requested by Mr. Olympio to constitute his candidacy file."

Foreign Minister on Alleged Coup

AB2508212593 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900 GMT 25 Aug 93

[Text] An coup d'etat was to have taken place on 24 August. Two people involved in this attempted coup have been arrested by the security forces. Togolese Foreign Minister Fambare Natchaba gave more details at a news conference.

This was an occasion for the cooperation minister to brief the national and international press on the details of a terrorist plot slated for 24 August. This was a two-phase plot to be executed by two commandos from Ghana. Minister Natchaba said that the instigators planned to topple the Koffigoh-Eyadema government and set up an authoritarian regime.

The aggression, scheduled for 24 August, the eve of the presidential election, was aimed at causing desolation and death and making the electoral process a failure, but thanks to our security forces, Mr. Natchaba pointed out, this attempted coup d'etat was discovered.

Colonel Walla, the commander in chief of the Reconciliation and Security Force 93, presented equipment seized from the terrorists. This equipment includes transmission equipment, a diary containing vital information for the investigations, reconnaissance signals, drugs, bottles of [word indistinct], and an audio cassette with a voice recording of Jean Degli, former minister of the first transition government. We will have more details later.

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27 Aug 1993

